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BULGARIAN UN DELEGATE HAILS BREZHNEV PROPOSAL, SALT II

AU240955 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] New York, October 24 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's standing representative at the United Nations, expounded Bulgaria's stand on the questions of disarmament at the session of the 1st UN Committee on Political Issues and Questions of Security.

Stressing the importance of disarmament questions, Mr Yankov mentioned Bulgaria's satisfaction with the growing activation of talks and measures for disarmament.

Pointing out the process of detente as an already established leading trend in international relations, he noted the organic necessity of supplementing political detente with relaxation in the military sphere.

Bulgaria's standing representative dwelt in this connexion on the positive role of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, as well as on the exceptionally great significance of the SALT-II Soviet-American treaty for further limitation of the strategical assault weapons.

Said Mr Yankov: "My government regards SALT-II as the most promising and important step undertaken so far with a view of halting the arms race and as an important joining link in the process of detente, which corresponds not only to the interest of the signatory-countries but to the interests of all peoples in the world as well."

Emphasizing the necessity of a quick ratification of the SALT-II treaty, Mr Yankov expressed deep confidence that it will become a turning point in the integral process of disarmament, which is the innermost target of Bulgaria and all the other socialist countries.

Paying special attention to some negative aspects embrodied in the efforts of certain circles and states to step up the arms race under various false excuses, Mr Yankov underscored in particular the threat to world peace posed by the policy of hegemony.

Speaking with particular concern, the Bulgarian representative voiced Bulgaria's confidence that effective measures should be undertaken to liquidate and ban all nuclear weapons and to prevent the development of new kinds of weaponry for mass extermination.

Mr Aleksandur Yankov reaffirmed Bulgaria's absolute support to the new Soviet initiatives, expounded by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, which are aimed at reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe. At the same time he warned of the dangerous effects of the Western plans to deploy new destructive strategical weapons on the frontlines.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU301402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our Resolute Voice"]

[Excerpts] The NATO Council will hold a meeting in December. It certainly is legitimate to demand that this assembly give a clear and positive answer to the Soviet's [latest peace] initiative; however, everything attests to the fact that the [NATO] Pact has been preparing not for a new round of negotiations, but for a new round of arms escalation. In 1978 the pact adopted a 15-year armament program, and this year its orientation toward further armanents is to increase still more. Despite the fact that NATO has a strong and numerous force of medium-range missiles and nuclear potential at its disposal, and despite the fact that there are dozens of U.S. forward bases in Europe, the armaments still have to be escalated, and this despite the fact that in the past 10-12 years NATO's offensive potential has considerably increased in the quantitative as well as in the qualitative respect. The number of nuclear weapons deployed in Europe has almost doubled. NATO's tactical air force, missile troops and nuclear artillery have introduced totally new types of weapons. Their destructive potential is at least 20 percent higher than previously. The ground forces have received new tanks from Britain, the United States and the FRG. Their parameters exceed by more than one and one-half times the previous offensive capability of the pact's tank troops. The Pentagon's and NATO's new plans simply cannot be regarded as anything other than an attempt at gaining strategic superiority and using it to politically blackmail the countries of the socialist community and toward escalating preparations for an aggressive war.

This plan, just like the previous ones, is doomed. The West will never succeed in changing the balance of forces and gain military superiority. Should NATO's dangerous plans regarding the introduction of the new Pershing II missiles, cruise missiles and other dangerous weapons succeed, the Warsaw Pact states would have to draw the necessary conclusions from it in order to insure a reliable defense for our people, a reliable defense for peace.

Czechoslovakia is a peace-loving state and there never have been, nor are there, nuclear weapons deployed on our territory. Since we know how to appreciate peace, we express our principled opposition to NATO's dangerous plans. Should they, however, become a reality, then we would spare neither energy nor resources in order, hand in hand with our socialist friends, to insure a reliable defense of our people's achievements and of our security.

The only result of the NATO and Pentagon plans would be the start of a new round of arms escalation; armaments which neither Europe nor the world needs, which would cost huge resources, much greater than hitherto spent. It would have far-reaching consequences for the current and future relations among states. We hope that common sense will prevail in the West, that a way will not be paved for new, dangerous generations of weapons. Our position is firm and determined.

Bratislava PRAVDA Article

AU3O1545 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Bedrich Zagar article: "Washington's Nuclear Pressure on Western Europe: The Shift of Nuclear Risk"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The West European NATO member states are exposed to strong Washington pressure to make them accept and deploy on their territory the new American medium-range Pershing II two missiles and the winged, or cruise, Tomahawk missiles. The production and deployment of these missiles in Western Europe is to be decided on at NATO's December meeting in Brussels. It is quite obvious that the deployment of new types of American nuclear missile weapons will substantially change the strategic situation on the European Continent. The aim of these plans is to disrupt the equilibrium of forces and to try to insure military supremacy for the NATO bloc.

It is natural that the socialist countries would not remain inactive; they would have to reply to the materialization of the NATO militarists' intentions by taking inevitable steps for consolidating their own security. L.I. Brezhnev pointed out to the official FRG authorities, and also to those of other West European NATO countries, that they were faced with the choices: To aid the consolidation of peace in Europe, or to aid the aggravation of the situation in Europe and throughout the world by deploying on their territories American missile and nuclear weapons aimed against the USSR and its allies. It is not difficult to grasp the consequences awaiting those countries from whose territories these missiles would be launched toward the socialist community.

It suited certain bourgeois newspapers to interpret the words uttered in Berlin as "pressure," as a "threat," or even as an "ultimatum." It was nothing of the kind. THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT PRACTICING THOSE METHODS THAT THE IMPERIALISTS LIKE TO USE. IT WAS AN APPEAL TO PARTNERS WITH WHOM THERE ALSO EXISTS AN AGREEMENT SAYING THAT NOBODY MAY STRIVE FOR MILITARY SUPREMACY IN EUROPE. This was recalled at the right time, since the Pentagon is aiming at deploying "Eurostrategic weapons" and thus winning supremacy. In this instance there is no question of "complementary equipment," as the Pentagon and NATO are striving to explain; this is a new armament that would basically change the situation and inevitably lead to the escalation of armaments.

Up to now the Americans have always claimed that they are ahead of the Soviet Union in missile technology and nuclear weapons and that, on the other hand, the Soviet Union has a supremacy in conventional weapons in Europe, and that this is the obstacle in coming to an agreement at the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. NOW, AFTER L.I. BREZHNEV'S STATEMENT THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD UNILATERALLY WITHDRAW WITHIN ONE YEAR 20,000 SOLDIERS AND 1,000 TANKS FROM THE GDR TERRITORY AND THAT IT WOULD BE WILLING TO CUT DOWN THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MEANS DEPLOYED IN THE WESTERN OBLASTS OF THE SOVIET UNION, PROVIDED NO FURTHER MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MEANS WERE TO BE DEPLOYED IN WESTERN EUROPE--AFTER ALL THIS THE AMERICAN PROPAGANDA IS UNASHAMEDLY PREACHING THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS A MONOPOLY IN MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES; AND THAT THE NATO SHOULD FIRST ARM ITSELF IN EUROPE WITH MORE MODERN MISSILES, AND ONLY THEN COULD IT DISCUSS THE SOVIET PROPOSALS. Quite a transparent evasion of the roundtable. Or else, who will believe the following argumentation: The Pentagon representatives have declared that the facts in L.I. Brezhnev's speech are correct, except that--although the number of missile launching pads has decreased--the missiles now have three nuclear warheads instead of one. But what L.I. Brezhnev exactly said was: "...THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE LAUNCHING PADS, AS WELL AS THE POTENTIAL OF THE NUCLEAR CHARGES OF WEAPONS, WAS EVEN SOMEWHAT REDUCED." This is surely a clear formulation, and only those who do not want to, fail to understand it.

The efforts exerted in the Pentagon building in Washington for making the West European NATO member countries accept and deploy the new American missiles reveal that, in the end, the Americans' playing with fire can burn the hands handling it. The promoters of feverish armaments in the Pentagon and the circles of the military-industrial complex are striving to shift the risk of a nuclear war to the European Continent, while retaining the profits for deliveries of destructive weapons to their European allies.

A few years ago the people in Western Europe believed that their salvation lay in the American's "nuclear umbrella," but recently the New York TIMES newspaper warned that, "in case of a conflict in Europe, the American President would not be willing to use nuclear weapons for protecting the allies, since Moscow would retaliate by destroying American missiles in the United States." This change in relations between the United States and Western Europe is primarily dictated by the U.S. endeavor to continue profiting from weapon deliveries to Western Europe, while not sticking its neck out by protecting Western Europe in the event of a conflict.

The plan of "Eurostrategic nuclear forces" is being foisted on Western Europe against the will of its peoples. These peoples realize that there are more than 8,000 nuclear warheads and more than 3,000 carriers on the American bases and military installations in Western Europe. Even today, this represents an enormous destructive force. How much more dangerous would the situation become, were Western Europe to become the runway for American Pershing II missiles aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But the SOVIET UNION IS OFFERING A SENSIBLE WAY OUT OF THIS SITUATION. IF NATO GIVES UP ITS PLANS, THE SOVIET UNION IS WILLING TO DISCUSS A FURTHER REDUCTION OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES. Will the Soviet good-will encounter the same kind of reply? Or will NATO embark on the path against detente? One can scarcely expect the NATO generals to reply constructively. The decisive role must be played by the West European public.

MLADA FRONTA Article

AU301546 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Karel Cech article in the column "Commentary of the Week": Maneuvers Around SALT II"]

[Excerpt] In an attempt to take the wind out of the sails of the rightwing critics of the SALT II treaty, the White House sometimes assumed positions that are virtually identical with the line pursued by the opponents of a relaxation in the Soviet-American relations and thus of international detente as such. That is manifested, among other things, in the attempt to increase armaments in areas that are not covered by the SALT II treaty, for instance in Washington's plans to deploy in the countries of its allies on the other side of the Atlantic the "Eurostrategic" Pershing II nuclear missiles with a range of 1,600 kilometers and the so-called cruise missiles, which are guided missiles having a flat trajectory following the contours of the terrain and a range that is even 1,000 kilometers longer. The 200 new heavy intercontinental MX missile systems also are an obvious concession to the military-industrial complex. To make them immune to attack they will not be sited in permanent silos but will constantly move--on special transporters--between the launching platforms, more than 4,500 of which are to be built in the deserts of Nevada and Utah. This plan, along with the 10,000 miles of connecting routes between the launching platforms, represents some sort of a payoff to the monopolies worth $33 billion....

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND ALGERIAN CELEBRATIONS

AU301956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Algerian Government, a government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left today for the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. The Albanian delegation will attend the celebrations to be held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The delegation is led by Viktor Nushi, minister of internal trade. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Rahman Hanku, Minister of Construction; [name indistinct], deputy minister of internal trade; and Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry.

TIRANA RADIO NOTES HUA GUOFENG'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON

AU292025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] After concluding his visit in West Germany, Hua Guofeng, the leader of Chinese social imperialism, arrived in London yesterday for a visit to Britain. Hua Guofeng is continuing his tour of some Western European countries.

The meetings and negotiations of the top Chinese emissary with the highest level British politicians are another effort to strengthen relations with the British imperialists so as to further increase the penetration of monopoly capital in China.

OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES MARK TURKISH NATIONAL DAY

Lleshi Greetings Message

AU281556 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 28 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania, has sent the following message to Fahri S. Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey:

It is a pleasure for me, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly as well as in my own name, to send you the best greetings and wishes for the happiness of the Turkish people and your own.

I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Turkey develop constantly in the future, too.

Turkish Ambassador's Reception

AU292030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Turkey, Metin Karaca, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception today. Attending were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; and other guests. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S KURTOVIC

Arrival in Sofia

AU301522 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Sofia, 25 October, TANJUG--A SAWPY delegation led by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, arrived on a 6-day visit to Bulgaria today at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; four of Kubadinski's deputies; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities. Milenko Stepanovic, charge d'affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia, was also present at the welcome.

Official talks between the two delegations began in the building of the Fatherland Front National Council this morning. Todor Kurtovic spoke about the character and activities of the Socialist Alliance and about certain aspects of the Yugoslav international development and Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The talks continued in the afternoon when Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front, spoke.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation will visit, in addition to Sofia, the towns of Ruse, Varna and Plovdiv. In addition to official talks, members of the delegation will also tour several industrial projects, agroindustrial combines and tourist centers.

27 October Activities

AU301517 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 October, TANJUG--The SAWPY delegation led by Todor Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, was received this morning by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council. In addition to a mutual exchange of information on the activities of the two organizations, the possibilities for expanding good-neighborly relations between the two countries were also examined.

In the afternoon, the Yugoslav delegation paid respects to great revolutionary Georgi Dimitrov, leader of the Bulgarian people and champion of development of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum and walked past his sarcophagus.

The Bulgarian press pays appropriate attention to the talks which Todo Kurtovic and Pencho Kubadinski, leaders of the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front respectively, held yesterday. The Fatherland Front's organ, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, notes that the two delegations also examined the possibilities for expanding and strengthening mutual cooperation between the two mass sociopolitical organizations, the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance, in the interest of good-neighborly relations, getting to know each other and building understanding between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU301930 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the chairman of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Mr Todor Kurtovic who is on a visit here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and had a cordial and frank conversation with him.

It was pointed that the expansion of the cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People will contribute to the development of relations between the two neighbouring countries.

The Yugoslav guest gave his impressions of his visit to this country and expressed his satisfaction with the cordial hospitality accorded him.

The meeting was attended by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

End Of Visit

LD310956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sofia--The SAWPY Federal Conference delegation led by SAWPY President Todo Kurtovic has ended its 6-day visit to Bulgaria, where it stayed at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. It left for Yugoslavia this morning.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and member of the BCP Politburo, and by National Council members who took part in the talks with our delegation. Milenko Stefanovic, our charge d'affaires, and other members of our legation also saw them off.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER RALLIS ENDS VISIT

AU301130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis has left Bulgaria. He paid an official visit to the country at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport the foreign minister of neighboring and friendly Greece was seen off by his Bulgarian colleague, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REPORTAGE ON SED DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Filipov

AU302030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 30 October Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Committee Control Commission.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Filipov and Mueckenberger discussed issues pertaining to the cooperation between the BCP and SED.

End of Talks

AU301131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The official talks between the leadership of the BCP Central Committee Control Auditing Commission led by Stoyan Karadzhov, the commission's chairman, and the delegation of the SED Central Committee Control Commission led by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the commission, have ended in Sofia.

GDR ambassador to Bulgaria Manfred Schmidt also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 30 OCTOBER

AU301343 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 30 October carries a live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia of the opening of the 11th session of the Seventh National Assembly.

At 1300 GMT the announcer reports that officials led by "Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and other party and state leaders take their places in the official box."

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session and proposes that the National Assembly observe a few moments of silence and thus mark the memory of Todor Yanakiev and Milko Tarabanov, formerly first deputy chairman of the National Assembly, who had passed away since the National Assembly's 10th session.

Following that Vladimir Bonev reads the proposed agenda which contains, among other things, the following:

A report by the commission for inspecting the results of the National Assembly deputies by-elections; a Draft bill on approving normative decrees issued by the State Council for the period of 28 April until 11 October; a proposal on approving the decree of the State Council on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers; a draft bill on amending and adding to the law on scientific titles and ranks; a draft bill on amending and adding to the law on the people's militia; a draft law on amending and adding to the criminal law; a report on the activity of the Ministry of Light Industry; a proposal on changes in the composition of the Supreme Court; and an interpellation by a National Assembly member to the minister of metallurgy and mineral resources.

Following the reading of the proposed agenda, Vladimir Bonev asks the National Assembly members whether there are any questions or proposals. None are proposed. The agenda is then unanimously approved.

At 1308 GMT the live relay from the National Assembly Hall ends.

More on Assembly Activity

AU301344 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 30 (BTA)--The eleventh session of the Seventh National Assembly opened here today.

At this session the deputies to the National Assembly will discuss a number of bills, among which an addendum to the Administrative Production Law, an amendment and addendum to the Property Insurance Act, a bill on scientific degrees and scientific titles, etc.

The deputies will hear a report by Mr Stoyan Zhulev, minister of the light industry.

BRIEFS

USSR CULTURE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE--On 29 October, Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Tamara Golubtsova, USSR's deputy minister of culture and leader of the official delegation for the Days of USSR Amateur Art in Bulgaria. The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]--On 29 October the USSR cultural delegation led by Tamara Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture, departed from Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

USSR CINEMATOGRAPHY DAYS--On 29 October Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a celebration in Sofia marking the beginning of the USSR Cinematography Days in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

SOVIET-ASSISTED COAL SEARCH--Sofia, Oct. 29 (BTA)--A Bulgaro-Soviet team is researching the large coal field of Dobroudzha, northeast Bulgaria. The specialists have found proof that in the bowels of Dobroudja, at a depth of more than 1400 m, there lies a true "black gold" bonanza of coal in layers up to 12 m thick. It is widely considered here that some 40 percent of the coal will be cokable. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU]

SED-BCP COOPERATION--On 26 October, Grisha Filipov, BCP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received an SED Central Committee delegation headed by Hubert Egemann, chief of the Central Committee Department for Transport and Media [title as published], for a discussion of the further development and deepening of the cooperation between SED and BCP. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU292100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[From the report by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the 13th joint session of Federal Assembly chambers in Prague on 24 October]

[Text] Our attention is, primarily, fully concentrated on the key event of these days--on the peace initiative of the Soviet Union voiced by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment. The broad-minded proposals for strengthening trust which he submitted--this goodwill gesture--were a concrete expression of the peace-loving nature of Soviet policy. As the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government stressed, they testified to the principled and deeply humanitarian policy of the Soviet Union, expressing the vital interests of the entire peace-loving mankind. The spontaneous, extraordinary reaction to the new Soviet peace offensive, which was received with enthusiasm by millions of people, again proves how precisely it expressed the longings and interests of broad people's masses throughout the world for, and in, peace.

In assessing the questions submitted to the present plenum, yet another significant circumstance cannot escape our attention: The time in which we are assessing them.

In other words, the year 1979. That means the end of the decade that has passed since the coming of the CPCZ's Leninist leadership with Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary, at the head; a decade, at the beginning of which the grave counterrevolutionary consequences of the havoc raised by rightwing opportunists and revisionists confronted us with a foreign-political reality in all its dialectic antagonisms and historically based circumstances and with the entire complex of ramified political, economic, diplomatic, legal, cultural, ideological and military aspects.

And if today, less than 3 months prior to entering what is already the next to last decade of our millenium, we represent a firm link of the socialist community, acting in the international arena as an influential, authoritative force with a certain position and prestige, we declare this with a feeling of understandable gratification over the results of efforts exerted in this field.

We are gratified because we have achieved these results by taking the well-proved path of a socialist state's principled policy, by consistently implementing in the sphere of foreign policy the leading role of the communisty party--the source of our strength and the fountain of our inspiration, mobilizing everybody, on all levels, in all directions, both at home and abroad, for the great ideas of consolidating fraternity and cooperation with the countries of socialism; an effective support of the independent path of progressive developing countries and the national liberation movement, support of the mobile development of contacts with countries with a different social system on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The implementation of these criteria--these, and no others--made it possible to renew, in a historically short time and on a harmoniously higher level, the relations with socialist countries, this firm foundation of our international position, from which it was possible to undertake all the foreign political initiatives. [paragraph continues]

Following from this position--and to do this on the ruins of the policy of revisionist and antisocialist forces--the implementation of these criteria made it possible to overcome the attempts of imperialist circles to isolate Czechoslovakia; to again revive the relations with certain developing countries, so detrimentally marked by the nonclass tendencies due to rightwingists; to place on healthy foundations and to develop the national dialog with states with different social structures, while not withdrawing a single inch from our ideological positions under the conditions of the continuing class struggle.

This implementation signified our share in the success of the Helsinki Conference, and also our contribution to the significant disarmament negotiations, as well as our election to the UN Security Council, this top body of the supreme world organization.

It also meant that we, the neighbor of six countries and the only state bordering on the two German states on dry land, for the first time in our entire history fully normalized our relations and broadly developed our cooperation with all these countries; this was unheard of even in the period when bourgeois Czechoslovakia had no neighbors with different social systems.

Czechoslovakia achieved these assets in its foreign-political position through the everyday direction of our communist party Central Committee, its Presidium, the government and the personal untiring efforts of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of our republic.

Such is our fervent contribution to the great cause of our generation and of following generations--the insurance of a lasting peace.

Such is our responsible offering to the solution of open questions in the present international situation.

According to these appraisals, the typical feature of the decade that is drawing to a close primarily include the fact that, under the conditions of the gigantic peace competition of two social systems, the correlation of forces continued to change in favor of the world socialism. The democratic reorganization of international relations continued to establish favorable conditions for the development of world socialism. Under the expanding international cooperation the advantages of world socialism could assert themselves better and, in competition with capitalism, they could operate by the force of their example, both in the more rapid rate of development in their economies, and in the development without crises, as well as in the overall nature of their way of life.

Socialism's influence on the course of world events, its growing authority have become so obvious that today no question exists in the world that can be decided on without the participation of socialist countries, without the USSR's participation.

But not only the political and economic strength and the defensive power and cohesion of this part of the world have grown; the number of countries forming the powerful arch from Angola and Ethiopia and, via Afghanistan, to Indochina has multiplied--the arch of states that have taken the path of socialist orientation under extremely complicated conditions.

In consequence of the initiatives taken by the socialist countries and in consequence of their active and offensive policy, the fight for peace, for intensifying detente, for freedom and social progress, for international cooperation based on equal rights and on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, this fight developed more and more intensively. Striking political results have been achieved in this fight. The trend toward detente began to be increasingly manifested in the general development of world events.

A Lasting Endeavor Aimed at Detente

Significant positive changes occurred especially on the European Continent, where the positions of socialism are strongest; due to this fact it was also possible to puch through the idea of the Helsinki Conference and, as a follow-up, to develop relations among the states in the spirit of the principles of the Final Act. These relations became more balanced, they were filled with richer and more all-round contents, and thus they are contributing to the development of mutual understanding among the peoples. The political contacts among European countries have become visibly consolidated; the mutual grasp of each side's positions, opinions and justified interests has improved, and a significant, useful and irreplaceable role is played here by the expansion of bilateral relations. New possibilities have appeared for mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The cultural exchange has expanded and acquired richer and more varied contents and contacts in humanitarian spheres have markedly developed.

Thus it can be said that this has been a fruitful decade, with a strikingly manifested active balance.

This is true even though the activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction was further stepped up during these years; the activity endeavoring to subordinate independent states and nations to its domination, inciting further feverish armament and meddling in the internal affairs of other states, thus endangering detente and acting against the nations' resolve to insure peace, freedom, independence and progress. The generally recognized principles of relations among the states were obviously violated; serious instances of endangering international security occurred, as had attempts at stopping the process of improving international relations, and even at turning it in the opposite direction. The hostile campaigns against the socialist countries continued; the positions won by the nations in the hard fight for a lasting peace and international security were attacked with aggressive, revanchist and hegemonist aims.

Just as we welcomed the historic Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation--that immediate expression of detente--in the same way we also advocate a consistent and comprehensive application of its Final Act, which we are fulfilling in a comprehensive manner.

That is also why we are supremely interested in next year's Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki document to practically contribute to achieving progress in the questions of security and cooperation on this continent and, in particular, to enhancing progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament--as was stated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. For this to happen we consider it an important prerequisite that its preparation be oriented toward the selection of those submitted proposals that are most topical and acceptable for all. That is why--in the dialog with our Western partners on various levels--we are promoting the view that the Madrid meeting should take place in a productive and constructive atmosphere, enhanced by the interest of all participants in achieving concrete and positive results, that it should aid even more than heretofore the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as an integrated whole, including the energetic measures aimed at military detente and at expanding equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, in brief, that all participants should be engaged in favor of the really important aspects of European detente and should not give in to narrow-minded, peripheral interests.

Key Question of the Present--Disarmament

Czechoslovakia, the heart of Europe, as we are flatteringly called--and in fact the geographical center and the crossroads of our old continent--has also, although not only in consequence of its geographical location, been subjected over the ages to tensions, conflicts and wars. [paragraph continues]

We have for that reason always known the price of peace and the burden of war. We have for that reason always had a vital interest in keeping the peace and have rejected conflicts.

This traditionally intrinsic attitude in the conditions of a socialist country has been solemnly proclaimed by our fundamental law, the CSSR Constitution. We want, it says, to live in peace and friendship with all the nations of the world.

This attitude of ours we have in practice for decades projected into an unflagging striving to help with the solution of the crucial question of the modern age--disarmament--and this by our active participation in the most diverse disarmament forums, always showing willingness to solve this universal problem by embracing any constructive proposals and to cooperate with anyone who has the self-same interest in halting armament and in real disarmament.

For this reason we welcomed the fact that last year, for the first time, a special session of the UN General Assembly, with the participation of almost all the countries of the world, debated these issues. The final document, in which the views of the socialist countries and of the Soviet Union were reflected so prominently, assessed the situation, we think, in a realistic manner and set out constructive objectives.

The fact that the special session recommended that a world conference on disarmament be convened in the shortest time became a promising prologue. We are convinced that with the support of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States--as recently agreed in Vienna--and after the realization of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, such a worldwide disarmament undertaking can occur. It will give to the disarmament measures so much needed energy and will make them binding in international law.

Mankind, therefore, cannot complain of the lack of alternatives and effective instruments to dismantle the horrible monster of armaments. What is lacking, however, is a persistent and total lack of political will on the part of the key Western countries to take specific measures for disarmament. One might say that there exists an unwillingness to disarm at all. To defend and explain this fact, whatever reasons there might exist, is indeed altogether untenable and indefensible.

We, too, welcomed the sort of marked impetus given to the whole disarmament process by the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and J. Carter in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty. The material content regarding strategic offensive arms gave it a significance far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations alone.

When this historic document comes into force, as we would like to believe, it will become an act which will be without parallel in all the efforts to hold back the arms race. It will open up the road to talks on the SALT III treaty, which must go even further than SALT II and which must consider the possibilities of limiting not only intercontinental but also other types of arms, given the strict observance of the principle of the equal security of the sides.

We also welcomed the fact that the two supreme representatives reached the opinion that the SALT II treaty must become a stimulus for progress in other fields of arms limitation as well.

Against the West's Aggressive Plans

The price of this view has gone up especially today in connection with the actions being prepared by the United States and NATO countries to deploy new types of U.S. medium-range missiles and winged missiles equipped with nuclear warheads on the territory of Western Europe. These intentions reflect the unconcealed plans of the most aggressive forces of the West once again to step up the arms race on the European Continent, which even now is overburdened with arms.

There is no doubt that the realization of these intentions conceals within itself a serious threat not only for the reduction of tension, but for peace in general.

There is also no doubt that should these plans be carried out, they would compel the states of the Warsaw Treaty to adopt corresponding measures to strengthen their capacity to defend themselves and to restore the balance which these plans would upset.

And there can be no doubt at all that instead of halting the arms race, instead of augmenting political relaxation with military relaxation, the West's action would lead to new armaments and would seriously damage political relaxation and undermine the process of relaxation in mutual trust which is beginning. In other words, the whole political and military-strategic situation would take a turn for the worse.

In any case, the intention to turn Western Europe into a missile firing platform would not at all increase the security of their countries. On the contrary, this would essentially aggravate the situation on the continent and increase the danger of a new nuclear war.

The substantiation of these plans by some kind of threat from the East, a Soviet threat, sounds paradoxical, to say the least. Western Europe is after all not in danger either in the atomic or conventional sense, for in reality such a threat neither existed nor exists.

Moreover, the real aims of Soviet foreign policy are in a sharp and fundamental variance with these plans, as Comrade Brezhnev clearly demonstrated once again in his recent speech in Berlin. These aims lie above all in the fact that in Europe, as in other areas of the world, the Soviet Union wants only peace, steadfast peace. This is their base. The Soviet strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive character. The Soviet Union does not strive to achieve military superiority. It has never intended and does not intend to threaten any state or a group of states. The assertions that it is gathering on the European Continent its defensive force to a degree that is not called for by the requirements of defense has nothing in common with reality. This is a conscious and organized deception of the broad world public.

The Far-Reaching Significance of the USSR's New Initiative

After all, Comrade Brezhnev, as the chairman of the Council of Defense of the Soviet Union, declared with full responsibility that during the past 10 years the number of carriers of nuclear weapons of a medium range has not been increased by a single missile on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union, nor by a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers, like the potential of the nuclear charges of these missile, has even been somewhat reduced. The number of medium bombers, too, has decreased, and the Soviet Union does not deploy these means at all on the territories of other states; and likewise for a number of years it has not increased the numerical strength of its troops in Central Europe.

These convincing words have once again demonstrated to the world that Soviet foreign policy is consistently promoting the relaxation of international tensions into the military sphere. It lies not in the escalation but, on the contrary, in the lessening of competition and confrontations, and in the capability and the good political will to carry this out without side intentions or dodging maneuvers--that is, to realize sincerely and in accordance with a program, all that is required by the policy of peace and good neighborliness.

Such is, above all, the far-reaching proposal that the Soviet Union is prepared: to limit, in comparison with the present level, the number of nuclear means of a medium range deployed in its western areas--true, only in the event that no further nuclear means of a medium range are deployed in Western Europe; that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which reject the manufacture and purchase of such weapons and which do not have them on their territory; that it has reduced unilaterally the numerical strength of the Soviet troops in central Europe, specifically in the GDR, from where 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other equipment will be withdrawn in the coming 12 months; that in order to bolster trust in Europe it is willing to agree that preliminary information about large scale military exercises of ground forces are provided not only from the level of 25,000 men as has been the case hitherto, but from a lower level, for instance from 20,000 men, and that the number of troops participating in military exercises is limited to the maximum between 40,000 and 50,000 men; that there is a timely exchange of information, including the movement of ground troops in excess of 20,000 men, while all other preceding proposals concerning the area of reinforcement of trust remain in force.

For that reason the statement of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Government of the CSSR warmly welcomed, approved and resolutely supported the new Soviet disarmament proposals and called on the nations of Europe and the whole world and their governments and representatives of the political parties to do everything possible to help realize these proposals. It stressed that Czechoslovakia, on whose territory there are no nuclear arms, follows with concern the attempts of the militarist circles of the United States and NATO to push through the dangerous plans to deploy new types of medium-range U.S. nuclear arms in Western Europe.

It condemned them as an attempt to destroy the existing and historically arisen balance of military forces in Europe, to force on the nations of our continent new competition in the field of nuclear weapons, and thus seriously to damage the whole process of relaxation.

The representatives of the parliaments of the members of the Warsaw Treaty also made a similar appeal to the parliaments of the NATO member countries and all parliaments of the world.

Important Stimuli for Peace-Loving Mankind

For the self-same reason we too today, on this occasion, once again highly appreciate the fact that no one has ever submitted such positive evidence and has carried out such substantial deeds in the interest of keeping the process of relaxation going, in the interest of the courageous mapping out of the roads to disarmament and uprooting wars as the Soviet Union.

This is why we want to stress once again from this platform how highly we appreciate the consistent peace policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state, how especially highly we value the personal share and the principled contribution of the ardent fighter for the cause of peace and the just tomorrow of mankind, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

We believe that the new proposals will help the ideas and projects contained in the proposal of the Moscow political consultative committee and the Budapest session of the Committee of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact, in which we participated actively.

We hope that the new Soviet proposals will introduce a more favorable atmosphere in the disarmament dialog overall and will give encouragement also to the talks on such specific issues as a treaty: to halt the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons and their total liquidation; which would prohibit the use of nuclear weapons for good; not to use force or a threat of force throughout the world; on the total and general prohibition of the tests of nuclear weapons as well as to discussing the strengthening of security of non-nuclear states; for the reduction of military expenditure of the states with the biggest military potential; on the liquidation of military bases on foreign territory; for the withdrawal of foreign troops from other states; for the creation of non-nuclear zones; for mutual reduction of military activity or the idea of the parallel dissolution of the military organizations of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO pact.

We voice our optimism that the peace-loving forces, inspired by Comrade Brezhnev's speech, will do their utmost to insure that the new proposals become an effective means along the path to the horizons as sought for.

Czechoslovak Contribution to the Noble Efforts

Our resolve to contribute in a creative manner to the achievement of these aims was expressed in the draft declaration on international cooperation to achieve the aims of disarmament, submitted to be included on the agenda of the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Its basic idea, expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak in his May Day speech this year, is based on a deep and objective consideration of years of experience in the practice of disarmament talks. We endeavor to help create such an atmosphere as will ease disarmament talks and speed up the putting into practice of their conclusions. Our unequivocal aim is at the same time to achieve by the way of factual and resolute measures a general and total disarmament, an ideal our people have aspired to for centuries.

These ideals led us to compile and propose a kind of code, one might say, of international-political principles by which individual states ought to be guided in the interest of purposeful, effective, constructive and continuous cooperation in the field of disarmament.

This is why our proposal is drafted in such a way so as to make it possible to harmonize and unify all the existing rules into a single, systematically combined whole, which would be universally applicable at every disarmament forum, at every political level and so that the methodical side of the analysis and synthesis of what serves the success of disarmaments and, on the other side, what impedes or what even harms it, is propelled forward.

We are doing this for the reason that we have never had any other aspirations than to go consistently along the chosen path of the peace policy, being convinced that it is in the strength of mankind to prevent wars and establish peace.

We believe that our initiative, after it was included on the agenda of the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly as item 120, will meet with the support of the required majority of the member states of this worldwide, universal organization.

The USSR--the Source of Our Certainties

In this fraternal, open--as regards the possibilities--inexhaustible cooperation with the socialist states, the Soviet Union holds the privileged position. The alliance and the friendship with the Soviet people, so deeply rooted in our people's hearts, are the source of our certainties and of the guarantees of our sovereignty and security, as well as the guarantee of our state and national existence, expressed, above all, in the firm combat CPCZ-CPSU union. They are the natural and key principles of our foreign policy.

We are proud that today we have achieved the most extensive level of mutual relations so far. These relations have deeply permeated all spheres of activity. They are developing dynamically and in a friendly manner on the basis of mutual respect, in full accordance with the basic document of the long-term program character--the CSSR-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1970.

The development of the mutual relations has been significantly influenced by last year's visit of the party and government delegation led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who--fully justified--could state that "our ideas are identical and we approach all fundamental questions from common positions." The meetings between our parties' general secretaries--the latest one took place in the Crimea in July 1979--have become a regular impetus for this cooperation. The recent visit by comrade A. N. Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, logically followed the preceding actions. A still more purposeful and particularly a more effective expansion of cooperation among state bodies--and this concerns the economic sectors as well as other specialized spheres, and, understandably, the ministries of foreign affairs--we see as a positive phenomenon. Relations between the legislative bodies are also lively.

We particularly highly value the economic cooperation based on a long-term, stable basis, a matter that decisively contributes to our industry and agriculture, our science and technology--which are sharing the results of the latest Soviet scientific-technical achievements--taking their place among the world leaders, and that also in spheres such as nuclear energy or space research, the practical result of which was the successful space flight of CSSR cosmonaut Vladimir Remek.

The evidence of the daily deepening cooperation is also our participation in the construction of the gigantic arteries through which decisive quantities of crude oil and natural gas flow to our country.

The continuing development of this cooperation in the next 5-year plan will be a still more important factor of dynamic growth. The deepening of production specialization and cooperation and the further development of scientific-technical cooperation in such a way that it will cover all decisive sectors of the national economy and focus on resolving the most urgent problems are the most important paths to take to solve our economy's most topical tasks. Equally important is the parallel and systematic preparation and coordination of plans for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which will be an important base for forming our economy's further development.

We have also taken a significant step forward in the sphere of the further development of social and cultural relations. Today considerably more than in the past they are helping mutual understanding, the enrichment of our national cultures, and they are contributing to a more effective forming of the new man in the spirit of socialist humanism. Very close contacts between countries, cities and districts, between enterprises, working collectives, creative workers, social organizations and citizens of our countries are acquiring an ever increasing importance in this respect.

This broad cooperation with the USSR is an example of qualitatively new relations which can only exist between socialist states and fraternal nations.

Permanent Development of Relations With Fraternal Countries

With particular satisfaction we note that in the past 2 years the development of our fraternal relations with the countries of the socialist community was not only intensive but also effective. The identity of positions, the common procedure as well as the purposeful division of labor are multiplying our strength. The broad prospects of this cooperation, permeated by the spirit of socialist internationalism, have acquired a real and concrete form in all its spheres with Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Romanian Socialist Republic and Mongolia. Our relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, ideological and cultural spheres have been dynamically developing on the foundation of the conclusions of the talks of party and government delegations on the highest level. The relations along the state line, but also between social organizations, have acquired a new quality, richer content and general efficacy. The cooperation between parliaments has further deepened.

We continue to develop the current standard of our relations with the SFRY.

We have gladly welcomed Cuba in the joint body of the socialist states, CEMA; Cuba with which our relations are permeated with revolutionary solidarity. We highly value the courage of its people that have been withstanding the pressure and threats of imperialism for 20 years. We highly value Cuba's international authority, the successes of its people in building socialism and in defending socialism, its international role in the national liberation struggle and in defending the young independent states' sovereignty.

We highly value the successfully developing cooperation with heroic Vietnam, which--with an immense selflessness overcoming the consequences of past aggressions--tenaciously opposes the brutal pressure and the aggressive actions of the "lesson-givers." Our solidarity with their struggle has always had very concrete and purposeful forms. We are prepared to continue to deepen the cooperation with this fraternal country on the basis of socialist internationalism.

Our support also belongs to the Kampuchean people. More than 3 million dead will remain a lasting accusation of the former barbarous Pol Pot regime which, by its bloody policy of genocide against its own people, has written itself into the black pages of history. We welcomed the victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary forces over this criminal clique, and we express our solidarity with them with concrete deeds. We reject the attacks organized by imperialists in close cooperation with Maoists against the new people's government.

We regard as highly regrettable the granting of the so-called full powers in the United Nations to the representatives of the Pol Pot regime, overthrown by the Kampuchean people. It is logical that the place in this organization must be taken by representatives appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is the sole legal government of that country.

We support the justified efforts of the people of the DPRK for a peaceful and democratic unification of the entire country.

As regards Albania, we have recorded [zaznamenali jsme] a certain expansion of economic relations.

Relations with the PRC exist along the state line only. We are prepared to continue these relations in accordance with the line of the 15th CPCZ congress; however, in no case will we continue them at the price of weakening our ties of alliance with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which are day after day attacked by the reactionary, aggressive circles of imperialism and their welcome ally--the current Chinese leadership. The objective of this course, hostile to the USSR and the world socialism, is to change the balance of forces and unite politically, economically as well as militarily--as recently confirmed by Hua Guofeng--the world of big capital against the socialist community. We resolutely and categorically condemn such policy.

Support for the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Today, as in the past, we regard as our internationalist duty supporting and broadly unfolding the cooperation with the people of countries who in their revolutionary struggle freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism and embarked upon the path of socialist orientation. Our common objectives and approach toward the solution of the fundamental questions of the construction of new societies as well as of foreign policy are creating a broad platform for an all-round development of our relations. This cooperation has also acquired a qualitatively new form in the newly formed relations with some of them with CEMA.

On this fertile soil we are developing fraternal relations with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Benin, the People's Republic of Congo, the PDRY and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We have a profound sympathy for the implementation of their revolutionary goals, and are prepared to still further expand mutual cooperation.

The nonalined movement constitutes an influential force in current international relations. We appreciate it as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, for national independence, economic and social progress, the consolidation of peace, international security, for detente and disarmament, in other words, postulates objectively and absolutely identical with our policy. We welcome that the sixth nonalined conference in Havana confirmed this basic orientation of the movement.

In the foreground of our attention stands the support for the efforts of the developing countries to introduce a new international economic order without discrimination or exploitation, insuring the economic upsurge of all members of the international community, creating advantageous conditions for a balance and mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries regardless of their social systems.

We welcome that in our traditionally friendly relations with the Syrian Arab Republic there occurred in recent years a further significant shift, so obviously documented by this year's extraordinarily successful Comrade Gustav Husak's visit.

Similarly we express our satisfaction with the high standard of the all-round CSSR-Libyan relations, culminated by last year's visit to our country by Libya's highest representatives, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Our relations with the republic of Iraq are developing promisingly in all spheres. It is pleasing that since the highest-level visits there has been a further deepening of cooperation, particularly in economic matters.

We have ties of traditional friendship with the democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. It is our wish that these sympathies be reflected, apart from the economic sphere, also in other spheres of mutual cooperation, particularly in the political sphere.

We attach suitable [primereny] importance also to our relations with the other Arab countries. On this occasion we again express the concern over the development of events in the Middle East arising from the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. These events only confirm our former unchanged position that this treaty, the attempts to sweep away the existence of the Palestinian question and avoid an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis, regardless of the justified interests of the nations in this region, cannot bring peace, but can only aggravate the danger of new grave conflicts.

We have the right and duty to underscore our principled position even more today: Only a comprehensive solution of the consequences of the aggression--the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, respecting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination including establishing their own state, and insuring the rights of all states and nations in the region to a peaceful and safe existence with the participation of all parties involved, including the PLO--is the only path to a real, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Therefore, our sympathies also belong to the countries of the steadfastness front, which declared a determined fight against the separate treaty. We support the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad conference, which significantly contributed to the consolidation of the Arab countries' action in unity against imperialist intrigues, aggression and Zionism.

In our foreign policy we devote significant attention to Asia, the most populous and largest continent.

For Mutually Advantageous Cooperation

Here we attach an extraordinary importance to mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres with the Republic of India. This fully corresponds to the intensity and the standard of our exemplary dialog. A great upswing, particularly of late, has been recorded in practically all areas of cooperation, for which a political base was created by the visits of the two countries' highest political representatives.

After the revolution, to which we expressed our sympathies, the relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran are marked by our efforts to continue developing them in a constructive manner.

We have welcomed the considerable shift in the level of relations with Burma and Sri Lanka, particularly the possibilities of economic cooperation.

The bilateral efforts to upgrade the level of relations--with the accent on economic cooperation--with the individual ASEAN member countries, particularly with Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines--have yielded positive, concrete results.

Since the times of the struggle of the people of the African countries for their independence and freedom before and after 1960, when the UN General Assembly approved the historic declaration on granting independence to colonial territories and nations, and after the consequent stormy process of decolonization in that part of the world, we have always displayed a warm solidarity with the people of these countries, and extended to them political, moral and material assistance.

The African Continent with its 43 independent countries--almost one-third of the United Nations member-states--has become an important factor in the present-day international events. With 37 of these countries we have diplomatic relations conducted by 14 efficient legations, and with the absolute majority of them we are unfolding an active and creative cooperation.

We fully support the struggle of the people of these countries against the imperialist attempts and neocolonialist intrigues to transform their continent into a hotbed of conflicts.

Next to the aforementioned countries with socialist orientation we have effective relations with the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania and others, with which the basis of broad cooperation is also strengthened by identical positions and by the support for the just demands of the nations of southern Africa.

On the Side of the Nations of Namibia and Zimbabwe

Today, as in the past, we confirm that we are firmly on the side of people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, who are fighting for freedom and independence. We systematically and effectively support their organizations--the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the South-west African People's Organization--the sole legitimate representatives of the people of these countries.

At the same time we most resolutely condemn the racist regime of the Republic of South Afr.ca for its inhuman apartheid policy; the regime that, despite all the UN appeals, continues to illegally occupy Namibia, and is supported by the capital of monopolies. It conducts aggressive, terrorist incursions in the neighboring independent countries. We do not reject a political solution of the liquidation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa, however, we categorically condemn all attempts to replace it by neo-colonialist rule.

Our full sympathy and support belongs to the national liberation struggle that so suddenly flared up in the Latin American region in the form of a strengthening struggle against dictatorial regimes, for achieving full political and economic independence of countries despite the plotting of imperialism as evidenced by the victory of the revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, to which we express our sympathy and support. These countries' growing interest in a more extensive development of relations with the socialist countries is a positive phenomenon.

From this point of view our friendly and ever expanding relations with Mexico are of a very good level, covering all spheres of active cooperation.

We have bilaterally and successfully upgraded the level of our relations with Venezuela.

We welcome the further development of relations with Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica and Jamaica, following the first political contacts, the possibility of a broader cooperation with Brazil on a qualitatively higher level, is in sight.

On the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

As far as the capitalist states are concerned--in the relations with which we proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence--we are in favor of developing useful, equal and mutually favorable cooperation on the principles of non-discrimination, noninterference in our internal affairs and refrain from any form of political pressure.

The objectively existing possibilities and the realism in foreign policy that has been gaining ground recently have created conditions for detente and an opportunity to normalize relations, especially with our immediate Western neighbors.

This applies, first of all, to the FRG. We are satisfied with the level of relations we have achieved and confirm the interest in developing all that is positive in those relations, on the basis of the principles that are anchored in the joint declaration signed during the visit of our President Comrade Gustav Husak to the FRG, which was the first visit ever of a Czechoslovak head of state to that country. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that bilateral constructive cooperation is also a special contribution to stabilizing and deepening the policy of detente in central Europe.

With the Republic of Austria, we have achieved what is thus far the qualitatively highest level of the maturing process of good-neighborly relations. This process found its climax in this year's visit of President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger--the first visit on this level since the twenties. Its results have contributed valuable stimuli to the long-term, generally positive trend of cooperation. The CSSR and Austria--despite their differences and the different approaches to this problem or other--have thus gained sufficient room for uniting their efforts in solving the decisive tasks for the benefit of the people of both countries, with the awareness of the bilateral endeavor to actively strengthen mutual trust.

We welcome that Czechoslovak-Finnish relations are developing in a favorable and multifaceted manner in all areas as a model for cooperation of countries with different social systems.

We have declared more than once--through words and specific deeds--our lasting interest in developing relations with France, where we see considerable possibilities for overcoming the stagnation in the economic sphere by making use of the existing reserves. We are in favor of intensifying political dialog benefitting the interests of detente, cultural exchange and cooperation in all areas.

We are satisfied with our good relations with Greece. The results of the recently concluded visit of Prime Minister Karamanlis to the CSSR have created prerequisites for their further all-round development. We are preparing their implementation, in the spirit of the document that has been signed.

We are pleased to state that our relations with Spain, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, have shown a permanently upward trend and a positive balance.

The favorable state of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations is marked by broad cooperation and contacts on a high level, which reflects our support for the just cause of Cyprus, its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Our relations with the Republic of Turkey, too, are developing successfully along all lines--from the political down to the economic.

We value the results achieved heretofore and express our interest and readiness to develop constructive relations with Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Ireland, proceeding from the level of relations achieved so far.

As far as Italy and Sweden are concerned, we repeat that we continue to be prepared to expand mutual relations.

As regards Canada, we welcome the improvement in our relations achieved recently. We are in favor of continuing this positive cooperation, for political dialog to catch up with economic cooperation.

In the last few years our relations with Japan have been showing a constant, positive upward trend. A useful exchange of visits has opened up the path for further activities on high political level. We expect that they will result in new impulses for making use of the possibilities existing in virtually all areas of mutual relations, especially in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

The United States remains, through no fault of ours, the only advanced capitalist country with which our relations are burdened by unsolved problems. Bearing this state of affairs in mind, we are opposed neither to a policy of small steps, nor to an all-round development of mutual relations. Anticipating that the improved international atmosphere will be reflected--sooner or later--even in those relations.

The Highest Law--the Well-Being of People

Our republic is building its authority in the world by regarding the insuring of the well-being of people and of world peace as the highest law and does not intend to gain the sympathy of certain Western circles by tolerating the disruption of the republic by a handful of enemies of socialism. This authority is all the more valuable in view of the fact that it is being consolidated not only by a small group of professional politicians, but by the broad masses of the working people, by social organizations and institutions of all directions, orientations and levels led by our party.

A significant and responsible role is being played by the enterprising and extensive activity of the Federal Assembly, its Presidium, foreign affairs committees and parliamentary groups and by the exchange of visits and negotiations between delegations at various forums.

The organs and organizations of the National Front and the trade unions--especially the Central Trade Union Council and its Presidium--are also developing broad and multifaceted activities in that respect. The Socialist Youth Union, the Czechoslovak Union of Women as well as other social organizations and institutions are also playing an active role.

We would like to assure you that the personnel of the Czechoslovak Foreign Service, striving to fulfill their main task--to insure the best possible conditions for building socialism in our homeland--will, as always, do all they can to honorable cope with this task.

In fulfilling those responsible tasks, they will always rely on the support of the CPCZ, the leading force of our society.

Our people--successful builders of socialism--and the weight of our country in the world as a faithful friend and firm ally of the people of the countries of the socialist community and of the people of the Soviet Union and its reputation as an orderly, consolidated and consistently peace-loving state, a significant international factor and a sought-after partner that belongs to the avant-garde of progress will also represent a reliable pillar.

The CSSR, one of the founding members of the United Nations and fully committed to its cause and a member of the Security Council will continue--encouraged by the enthusiasm of peace-loving forces--to aid with unabating energy the process of detente and the expansion of constructive international cooperation.

This policy corresponds to the humanistic essence of our socialist community and to the inner-most interests of our people.

Resolution on Report

AU302110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] At the 13th joint session of its chambers, the Federal Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution on the report submitted by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, on the basic questions of the CSSR's foreign policy.

I. The CSSR Federal Assembly:

Assessed the basic questions of the CSSR's foreign policy under the deep impression evoked throughout the world by the Soviet Union's weighty new peace proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment in Berlin.

It fully identifies itself with the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government, which expresses high appreciation of this initiative and justly stresses that it is yet another testimony to the Soviet Union's principle and highly humane policy and that it expresses the vital interests of all CSSR citizens and of all peace-loving mankind.

The unilateral reduction of armed forces and military technology in central Europe; the proposals for a conditional reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in the Western oblasts of the Soviet Union; the repeated assurance to states which do not produce nuclear weapons and which reject their deployment on their territories that the Soviet Union will never use this kind of weapon against them--all this is an expression of the Soviet Union's unwavering effort to expand the process of political detente to the military sphere and to eliminate by energetic steps the danger of a threat of a new war, no matter whether it is nuclear or conducted with conventional weapons.

The Soviet Union's proposals represent invaluable support for all peace forces; they provide them with new stimuli for a further tenacious struggle for consolidating just peace and for pushing through the most important human right--the right to live in peace.

Together with our people, whose elected representatives we are, we support with deep conviction the Soviet Union's peace proposals and again express gratitude to the Soviet people, their communist party and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally for their untiring peace endeavors. The USSR's new proposals are yet another irrefutable proof that in the Soviet Union mankind has a vigilant guard of peace, and that there is no more consistent peace-loving force in the world than the Soviet Union, which has been pushing through the Leninist ideas of peace in a principled manner from its very establishment.

We declare that we will strive with the utmost energy and perseverence to help the Soviet Union's new peace initiative find increasingly broader support among the peoples, parliaments and governments and to contribute to further progress in international detente.

II. The CSSR Federal Assembly:

Has discussed the report of Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the basic questions of the CSSR's foreign policy.

The assembly states that the CSSR's foreign policy is being implemented in the spirit of the conclusions drawn by the 15th CPCZ Congress and that it is enterprisingly sharing in pushing through the aims of peace in the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and of other states of the socialist community.

III. The CSSR Federal Assembly:

Has heard the report submitted by Comrade Alois Indra, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, on the course and results of the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states' parliamentary representatives, held in Prague on 16 and 17 October 1979:

Agrees with the course taken by the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation at the Prague consultative meeting; and expresses full support for: the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member states' parliamentary representatives to the parliaments of NATO Pact member-states, the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states' parliamentary representatives to the parliaments of the world, and the communique of the consultative meeting.

VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Giap TV Interview

LD302315 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Prague Television correspondent Antonin Kubes interview with Vietnamese National Defense Minister Gen Vo Nguyen Giap on 30 October; questions in French, answers in Vietnamese, both with superimposed Czech translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Army General, you are leaving Czechoslovakia today and thus no doubt our first question is in order: What are your impressions of your stay in our country?

[Answer] Wherever we have traveled in the few days we stayed in your country, we were accepted as friends and brothers. This was so whether we were welcomed by workers, farmers, members of the socialist intelligentsia, young people or Pioneers. All the talks we have had with your leading representatives--Comrades Husak, Bilak, Strougal and others--took place in a comradely and fraternal atmosphere. I am very pleased at the fact that I have found that the CSSR is achieving great successes in all spheres: Industry, agriculture, science and technology. Your living standards are high, as I could see in your villages and cities. I have also found that relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam are very good. The leading comrades are helping us from the bottom of their hearts, and they are supporting us consistently. I have also found that there is a very good attitude among your people toward our people. In general, therefore, our entire visit to your country makes us very happy. I can see long-term prospects for our relations; cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia in all spheres. I can see possibilities for their broadening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism in the interest and for the happiness of the peoples of both our countries.

[Question] I keep remembering your first interview given to Czechoslovak television. It was in Hanoi several months ago--to be precise, 20 February, that is, the third day of the Chinese aggression against your country. In those historic and, I would say, dramatic days you were talking with great calm, deliberation and with an optimistic faith in the future. At the time we were all following your fight against the aggression with great interest, and so, now too, we are much interested in the current situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Comrade Minister, could you describe this situation and at the same time describe the long-term prospects for further development in Southeast Asia in general?

[Answer] I also remember that meeting with you. It took place in the Presidential Palace. We firmly believed in our victory and, indeed, such was reality. Your question concerning not only the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border but also concerns a broad spectrum of questions, relations between Vietnam and China, relations between a clique of reactionary expansionists which rules in Beijing and, on the other hand, not only the people of Vietnam but also the people of Laos and Kampuchea and, in fact, of all Southeast Asia.

On the whole, we must note that present relations between Vietnam and China are very tense. Above all, the situation on our border with China is very tense. There is an urgent question: How is this situation going to develop? If you ask us, we will give you this answer: We want peace and friendship with all neighboring countries, but what does China want? To obtain a clear idea we would have to get an answer from Beijing. Naturally, as regards the purely military aspect, then there is a certain system of decisionmaking, but at the same time it is necessary to know that even those people who are directly involved, those people in China who determine further aggression against Vietnam, as well as those in the United States who were taking decisions on American aggression against Vietnam, do not have complete control of the situation. In other words, they do not know exactly what to do. Sometimes they did not even know exactly what the targets should have been. I'll give you an example.

The Americans at the outset were not prepared for the fact that they would have to send to Vietnam 500,000 soldiers. But in the end they had a 500,000 in--and still they were defeated. If we now ask what China is now deciding to do in the future, then we have to make a simple and obvious conclusion on the strength of the logic of social science. One thing we do know for certain: It is the intention of the Beijing reactionary clique to utilize all military, political, economic and [word indistinct] means and the means of psychological warfare to weaken Vietnam and, in the end, to achieve its goal of devouring Vietnam and eventually of devouring Laos and Cambodia, and thence of continuing its expansion into all Southeast Asia. We know this with certainty--and others also know it.

I have been talking about initiative; if we want to retain this initiative--and whatever the circumstances we always have to do that--then it means that we must incessantly and speedily build our fatherland. We must be ready and we must have the potential to crush all aggressive plans, should Beijing dare to start a new adventure. As far as we are concerned, naturally we want peace, we wish to have normal relations. But if we really want this then we must also be prepared to defend ourselves; we must maintain the initiative. Only then will our struggle for peace, independence and socialism prevail.

I said that China is trying to weaken us. China has been trying for a long time to destroy us economically. Has it succeeded in that? No! Nor will it succeed in the future if we firmly build socialism, and if we firmly defend the achievements of socialism--and we most certainly will be able to do that.

This problem concerns not only us...it is much broader. The point is that the American imperialists, linked with the reactionary clique which rules in Beijing, do not wish to see Vietnam marching forward, or to see Kampuchea and Laos marching toward socialism. The Vietnamese people will march toward socialism anyway, and the Kampuchean people will most certainly make sure that foreign reaction does not interfere in their matters and, under all sorts of pretexts and pharisaical actions, determine its fate, and order what the Kampucheans can or cannot do. The same goes for the Lao people.

You have asked what means will be chosen by the enemy. They use all possible means. The present situation is such that further fighting may take place not only on the Sino-Vietnamese border but it may also be connected with the future of the Kampuchean people.

I know that the Kampuchean people will undoubtedly be in charge of their destiny, as was recently stated by the Kampuchean premier.

Look: At present in the Indochina Peninsula there exist three socialist states which follow the correct Marxist-Leninist line: They are in mutual unity and they are ready to repulse all intrigues as regards Southeast Asia in general. There, too, no intrigues will succeed. From the very beginning we have been endeavoring that Southeast Asia be built as an area of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity, but the provocateurs and reactionary elements of some countries in Southeast Asia do not wish this. They clamor about a Vietnamese threat, but such a thing does not exist.

I say this to you not merely because I am minister of national defense, but because it is common sense that Vietnam which has been fighting for such a long time for its independence always respects and will respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries irrespective of the intentions of the United States, China or other reactionary forces. As a result of the will of the people of Southeast Asia, this area will eventually become an area of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

Yet it is necessary, however, to take into account another problem. Will this way be easy or complicated? Will this struggle be easy or difficult? I believe that it will be a difficult and complicated struggle. It is so because in the Indochina Peninsula and in Southeast Asia all contradictions of our era meet. Social progress and peace, however, will surely win in this part of the world.

[Wuestion] Allow me, Comrade Minister, one personal question. All your life has been linked with the struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom. Important moments of world history are linked with your name: the defeat of French colonialism, the victory over American imperialism. Tell me, please, where do you find again and again that enormous force to fight against further aggression, to fight with such force for peace?

[Answer] I appreciate the sincerity of your question, because you also ask what will follow. You ask about the source of the power of our nation, our people. You want to know where these sources are and how strong they are.

You have also mentioned my person. I would like only to add this: Lenin said that every personality in history, no matter how great its role in history was, is only a drop in the ocean. Your question is thus connected with all our nation, all our party, the leadership and the legacy of President Ho Chi Minh.

The Vietnamese nation is a nation which became established very early, many centuries before Christ, as an independent nation. Then it lived for a period of 1,000 years under foreign rule. All this time it was waging a patriotic struggle to become master of its own country, to overthrow the rule of Chinese feudals. For this struggle it always drew its power from its unity and finally it rose and won independence. In the next 1,000 years when it was independent there was not a single Chinese dynasty which did not attempt an attack against Vietnam, and these were no small wars, either; often they were large-scale attacks. Despite all this, all these aggressive wars were lost. This is why the united struggle of all the country which rises in a struggle against any enemy has become a tradition and a tradition is very strong; so in the modern times when imperialists came to us --the Japanese, French and finally the Americans, in other words, great imperialist powers--you may say where our people got their power to fight against them. This power was gained from the tradition of which I have just been talking.

But it is necessary to say that it has been consciously linked with the power of the entire era, with the power of Marxism-Leninism, the power of communism.

This is the power of the era which started with the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. So that our victory over the imperialist powers drew on sources far back in history, on sources which have been increased many times under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party. Our people have had enormous power; they fought the enemy under the leadership of a working-class party led by President Ho Chi Minh who founded and strengthened the party. The whole nation fought as one man. In Vietnam it was the whole nation, not only the army.

Then we have had great international help, above all from the Soviet Union, the country of great Lenin, the country which we consider to be a defender of peace and revolution in the world; and other fraternal countries, including the CSSR and all progressive mankind. This was a great and enormous source of power.

This is why when you visited Vietnam you saw that our people were very optimistic, filled with conviction and faith in their victory. This was not a faith of a single moment but a faith created during the long struggle--faith that the ideals of independence and socialism would certainly win.

Delegation Departs

LD311044 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and minister of national defense, concluded its official visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday, and left Prague.

COMMENTARY ON PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

AU301547 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the column "Note": "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] It is instructive to look up old documents from time to time. More than 2 years ago, on Monday 8 August 1977, the Soviet Union's press agency issued a statement saying that, according to available information, work was going on in the Republic of South Africa on the production of a nuclear weapon, and also preparations for testing it.

The statement stressed that the Republic of South Africa had not signed the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in which more than 100 states participate. The declaration stated that, in expanding the production and acquiring the most modern technology, the Republic of South Afica was relying on certain western states which are NATO Pact members, and also on Israel, despite the well-known UN resolutions forbidding assistance to the Republic of South Africa in its armaments activities.

The announcement of the U.S. Department of State that the Republic of South Africa had carried out a nuclear explosion on 22 September 1979 sounded really ominous. Nothing was changed in this (perhaps intentially) by the unclear formulation of the announcement, which stated that, allegedly, "It was rather a nuclear explosion during the development of the weapon." Regardless of whether the report from the United States is confirmed to the full extent, or continuous to remain mere speculation, even today we can draw the following conclusion:

The racist regime in Pretoria, which has merited the scorn and hatred of the absolute majority of mankind, is thus standing on the threshold of nuclear weapons' production.

This means at least an increased danger for the African peoples and further aggravates the tense situation in the south of that continent. The fact that certain NATO Pact member countries--which, contrary to the UN resolution, had been supplying the Republic of South Africa with weapons, technology and the necessary technical know-how--are to blame is quite obvious. The Soviet statement two years ago ended with the conclusion that a speedy and effective effort by all states, by the United Nations and also by the international public was necessary to prevent the production of a nuclear weapon by the Republic of South Africa and to avert the danger of its proliferation. It is now possible to recall this demand as an acute, urgent and most necessary one, because a nuclear bomb in the hands of racists means danger to the cause of peace, and not only in southern Africa.

PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR REACTORS REPORTED

AU301543 [Editorial Report AU] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 27 October on pages 1 and 2 carries an article by Jan Cech entitled "There Are 15 Producers of Nuclear Reactors in the World; Solo for Skoda's Atoms."

Cech opens his article by stating that "today any power engineer will confirm that for at least the next 50 years we must rely mainly on nuclear energy." Cech goes on to state that the CSSR, apart from the USSR, is the only CEMA country manufacturing nuclear reactors for the entire socialist community. The Skoda enterprise of Plzen and the VZKG enterprise of Ostrava are two of the world's 15 firms devoting themselves to the manufacture of reactors. The VVER-440 reactor manufactured in the CSSR consists of 39 sections [uzly] of which 29 are being manufactured by Skoda and the remainder by VZKG.

Cech quotes Zdenek Strnad, assistant director general of the Skoda Plzen economic-production unit, as stating in an interview that the pressure vessel [tlakova nadoba] of the reactor now under construction must be ready and tested by the middle of February 1980 and then sent to the Paks nuclear power plant in Hungary. By September 1980, the sending of the rest of the reactor to Paks will be expedited so that Soviet experts can start assembling it and have it ready for a test run by the end of 1980, Strnad stated.

In another part of the interview, Strnad stated that there are nine other pressure vessels under construction in the Skoda enterprise, of which one more is for the Paks nuclear power plant, two for Czechoslovakia's nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, and one for the Nord power plant in the GDR--"in short: Our task is to manufacture by 1985 a total of 19 nuclear reactors of the VVER-440 type, of which 9 will be for the CEMA countries," Strnad stated. Adding that in 1983 his enterprise will begin manufacturing the VVER-1000 reactors, with considerably higher performance. The first one of these will be delivered to the Malovice power plant near Ceske Budejovice in 1985, he stated.

INVESTMENTS WITHIN CEMA FRAMEWORK REPORTED

AU301544 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Eng Alexander Belovic, candidate of sciences: "The Need To Perfect Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] In the last few years the CEMA countries have begun to make greater use of the advantages stemming from the coordination of their capital investment projects.

This is borne out by the fact that capital investment funds worth some 9.5 billion in transferable rubles have been released for the materialization of the 10 construction projects contained in the approved plan of multilateral integration measures of the CEMA member countries for the 1976-80 period.

Czechoslovakia's Participation

In the preceeding 5-year plan the CSSR participated with 950 million in transferable rubles in capital investment projects in the USSR. In the current 5-year plan this figure is 1 billion in transferable rubles (which is Kcs15 billion). In this 5-year plan the CSSR also will spend more than Kcs8 billion--that is 30 percent of all capital investment funds allocated to the heavy engineering sector--on developing the nuclear engineering program, in line with international specialization agreements.

KEMPNY CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION

LD301910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The National Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee held a session in Prague today. The deliberations were chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present were: Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and the secretaries for industry of the regional and city committees of the party. The commission discussed the fulfillment of the plan for this year, the preparations of the plan for the development of the national economy for 1980, and materials for the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A paper on these questions was delivered by Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The deliberations of the National Economic Commission continued with the discussion.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE TURNOVER--This year CSSR-USSR foreign trade turnover will amount to more than R6.5 billion. The share of specialized machinery and equipment production in the CSSR's exports amounts to 33 percent, and in the USSR's exports to 20 percent. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Oct 79 p 3 AU]

COMPUTERS IN OPERATION--Last year the average number of digital computers in operation in the CSSR was 983.5 and their time output in 2-shift operations in a 5-day week represented 4,091,312 hours; however, the actual utilization of the computers amounted to 3,727,938 hours, of which 2,774,387 hours, or roughly two thirds of their capacity, accounted for productive work. At present only the technical instruments of the CEMA countries' unified electronic computer system, including the CSSR's Ec 1021 computer, are being used. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR--A seminar on topical questions of ideological work and on the tasks of party education, attended by V. Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, was held in Bratislava on 5 October. In his speech, Bejda stressed that the task of all lecturers is "to explain the objective laws of internal as well as external influences" on the Czechoslovak economy. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

VEHICLES IN PRAGUE--There are 230,000 motor vehicles--passenger cars, buses and motorcycles--in Prague at present, as well as 1,000 electric-power vehicles. This is 1 passenger car per 5.2 inhabitants. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS BAHRO ON CHANGE IN SOVIET BLOC

LD310805 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Manuel Lucbert interview with exiled GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro: "What Happens in the People's Democracies Can Have an Effect on the Soviet Union"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] You are a German communist who no longer has the right to live in communist Germany.

[Answer] That is not true. I left the GDR of my own free will. I could have continued living there.

[Question] Of course, but in prison....

[Answer] No, because I would have benefited from the amnesty in any case. If I had applied to leave for strictly political reasons, I would still be a GDR citizen.

[Question] However, you did apply to leave. Therefore did you not think that you no longer had any future there?

[Answer] That is not strictly true either. I simply feared that my remaining in the GDR would, to say the least, not favor a development in the direction of my ideas. My presence would have been a hindrance to my comrades and friends. If I had supported any action or played any role at all the security bodies would immediately have intervened--and not only those bodies responsible to the Security Ministry. The party itself is a kind of security body, especially in the ideological field. All those making suggestions in keeping with my theories would no longer have had the same margin for maneuver. You must not forget that my book was received very sympathetically by people with very high positions in the machine.

[Question] So you remain faithful to the GDR?

[Answer] On the political plane I have no geographical homeland. Culturally speaking I am, of course, a German. That is a definition which cannot be removed. My whole education makes me a European. That definition, however, must be understood more from a historical than a geographical viewpoint; Greece, Rome, the synthesis of Romanness and Germanity which produced Germany is obviously part of my makeup.

[Question] You mentioned your friends in the GDR who are continuing the line of thought started by you. Do they form a wide circle of people?

[Answer] It is at least as wide as the circle of people pursuing a similar line of thought in Czechoslovakia in 1967. What could be seen in Czechoslovakia if not the existence of another party--the Prague Spring Party--within Novotny's Communist Party? That also exists within the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

[Question] Does that mean we are on the eve of a Berlin spring?

[Answer] No, because the Prague Spring was dependent on the existence of a certain international economic situation. Also the experiment had never been tried before. Today it would be much more difficult, not to mention the obstacle represented by the German problem.

The subjective desire for change cannot be expressed by violence in the GDR as was the case in Czechoslovakia. We socialists and communists and all those in Europe who support detente cannot want the experiment to be made in the GDR first.

[Question] Why is this specifically German dimension of the problem not mentioned at all in your book?

[Answer] I consciously refrained from dealing with it. Some people may well have asked: Why write this book? I thought that the ideological action sparked off by my book would reach a certain point but would not call into question fundamental political stability. In writing that book I wanted to put the GDR to the test.

[Question] But were you not condemning yourself to political impotence?

[Answer] Only apparently. My book is not specially aimed against the GDR. Its subtitle is: "For a Criticism of the Socialism That Really Exists." After the question was posed in Czechoslovakia in a national context, I thought it ought to be posed for the whole Soviet bloc and that we should fight for the success of our political ideas in the whole of that bloc and, primarily, in the USSR itself. The problem is that, for many reasons, the ideological process in the USSR is slower than in the GDR. Therefore, we must be patient, not play with fire, and pursue our line of thought.

[Question] Therefore you share the view of Western analysts that the change in the Soviet bloc will not come from the periphery but only from the heart of the system?

[Answer] A change could also take place on the periphery. It would always be a threat, however, to peace, detente and disarmament. The Soviet Union will not change if the GDR or Czechoslovakia suddenly take a different path. On the contrary, the Soviet Union would adopt a tougher line. Events taking place on the periphery, however, might influence those taking place in the USSR. What happened in Czechoslovakia and what is now happening in the GDR--with which nobody had particularly reckoned--has an effect in the USSR.

[Question] Do you really believe that the ideas you have expounded are discussed in the Kremlin?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is becoming Europeanized and even Americanized. I am absolutely sure that the ideological process I have described is reflected in the Soviet Union and even in some important party leadership bodies. The Soviets are facing the possibility of war on two fronts and they are the last to want to overcome that danger by military action, even on a preventive basis. For a thousand reasons the USSR does not have an aggressive or expansionist policy. It needs the West's good will. It cannot accept the opposition of the progressive Western intelligentsia.

Saving Original Communism

[Question] Do you want to give communism another chance, to be a heretic who saves the church?

[Answer] Yes. I wrote that churches have always been saved by their heretics even when they were burned. I also said that the Soviet Union's communism is not communism. I cannot save communism where it does not exist. If something must be saved it is original Marxism and Communism which are a late result of West European civilization--that civilization which originated from Greece and the Middle East and reached us via Rome and the Renaissance.

[Question] But were Marx and Lenin not mistaken? The noncapitalist path, as you call it, has so far only taken root in poorly developed or underdeveloped countries. Do you not think that that coincidence between communism and underdevelopment--just look at Asia and Africa today--is a fundamental question on the theoretical and political plane? Is Marxism not completely unadapted to providing solutions for the industrialized world?

[Answer] That is a question to which I intend to devote a great deal of time in the near future. You must already have noted that, in "The Alternative" [Bahro's book] I do not stand by Leninism in the field of principles.

[Question] So you are not a Marxist-Leninist?

[Answer] Exactly. Although I have also called into question some of Marx' theories on secondary points, I am a Marxist. However, I will use a metaphor to illustrate my present relationship with Marxism: I think that classical Marxism will suffer the same fate as Newton's physics. The physics which emerged from the Theory of Relativity does not lead to a condemnation of Newton. I am still a Marxist just as others are still physicists. However, the analogy with physics is limited: Marxism and the social sciences are not and cannot be sciences comparable with physics. When I say that we must go back to Marx I mean that we must return to a point where all possibilities are still open.

[Question] How do you think that your ideas can be put into practice? Is the GDR's Communist Party capable of reform?

[Answer] Yes, it is perfectly able to evolve. The situation has deteriorated since Czechoslovakia because of the traumatism of the military intervention. The psychological process continues, however, and the decisive question which is raised is this: Which troops will intervene against a Soviet Dubcek? I am convinced that the party members in all those countries would much prefer a Prague Spring to the present situation. It is quite obvious that the present method of government there makes people uneasy. Of course, some top leaders are opposed to a change which would force them to retire. Conditions are right for such a change. It is not a question of destroying the machine but of reversing the relationship between the party and the machine.

[Question] Do you want a party without a machine?

[Answer] No, but a machine which is subordinate to the party. The party should realize that its mission is not in the machine but in the intellectual sphere. There is the machine and there are also individuals and ideology. Those men--I also found myself in that situation--are necessarily part of the machine; however, they are also human beings with a soul and a goal in life.

[Question] "The Alternative" which you propose concerns countries with "really existing socialism." How do you, a German communist, view your political work in the noncommunist part of Germany?

[Answer] My communism is that of Marx. It is communism based on the fundamental principle of general human emancipation and on the goal of removing all social relationships which turn men into slaves. I cannot be more specific at the moment. I must first become acquainted with the new situation.... I simply believe that it is not very important for me to continue to present myself as a communist here in the FRG. I might just as well say that I am a socialist. I also believe that communists, socialists and the whole left have a duty to proffer their hands to the center. We must not tackle problems from a marginal position. We must also form an alliance with the Christian movement, but in a different way from the traditional popular front.

We have the same goals as the Christian movement as regards the general emancipation of humanity and I consider it vital to recognize man's spiritual needs as a psychological fact.

[Question] Therefore you would be in favor of a pluralist system in the FRG while rejecting it in the GDR on the pretext that it would be anachronistic there?

[Answer] That anachronism refers to an analysis of the GDR's social situation but it is not a dogma. I do not swear by either pluralism or monolithism. My idea for the GDR is also pluralist. I simply see that pluralism within a single party. I simply opposed what I regarded as an anarchical reproduction of the old political pluralism. Why have a social democracy again? It is finished there. Another outlook must be found. But, here, of course, I am in favor of pluralism. We should look to those who, while being skeptical about change, want to progress. Hoelderlin wanted men to be able to be detached from themselves and go where their desire took them.

MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

AU301557 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ilie Verdet--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, we want to convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all your country's citizens cordial thanks for the greetings and congratulations conveyed on the occasion of GDR's 30th anniversary.

We were gratified to read your praise for the successes attained by the GDR working people led by the SED.

We are convinced that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 12 May 1972 and of the joint declaration of 10 June 1977, the friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples will further develop and deepen, for our mutual benefit and in the interests of socialism and peace.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all the working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in the preparations for the 12th RCP Congress and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, working strength and personal happiness.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, president of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER RECEIVES TANZANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD301541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the Tanzanian delegation, led by Deputy Defense Minister Col Seif Bakari, which is presently visiting the GDR.

During the meeting in the Central Committee building, Colonel Bakari conveyed greetings from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The guest expressed thanks for the invitation and the numerous demonstrations of genuine friendship and solidarity which the Tanzanian military delegation received from workers and soldiers everywhere during its visit to the GDR. Erich Honecker praised the Tanzanian people and government's contribution in the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and independence, for peace, detente and international security.

He briefed his guests on shaping the GDR's advanced socialist society and the tasks in the continued reliable protection of the worker and peasants power in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. He stressed in this respect that the GDR, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states as well as all progressive forces, will continue in the future to work consistently for securing peace, the continuation of the process of detente and real disarmament.

Erich Honecker described the Tanzanian military delegation's visit as a reflection of the successfully developing friendly relations between the two states and their armies. Present at the meeting, which took place in an animated and cordial atmosphere, were Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee department for security.

SINDERMANN STRESSES DUTIES OF DEPUTIES IN ASSEMBLIES

LD301154 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Permanent close contact with the citizens and political mass work among their voters have been described by deputy chairman of the State Council Horst Sindermann as the most important tasks for the deputies in the local assemblies. In a radio interview yesterday evening, he stressed their duty to pay heed to the proposals and concerns of the population. Their questions and complaints must be answered and controlled so that the state organs can react more rapidly and unbureaucratically. This is also applied to cases where the answer was not simple. Summarizing the results of a State Council working group in Erfurt, the Politburo member of the SED Central Committee praised the activity of the young deputies, some of whom were elected for the first time. They were working successfully alongside experienced representatives of the people for the basic principle of socialist democracy, drawing the citizens into state affairs.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BISHOP ON BIRTHDAY

AU301558 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conveyed cordial greetings and congratulations to Bishop Dr Johannes Braun, apostolic administrator in Magdeburg who celebrated his 60th birthday on Sunday. "In the future may you also enjoy health and creative strength in your responsible office for the benefit of your communities, in the service of peace, in the interest of the GDR and the prosperous togetherness of all its citizens," the greetings message reads. The GDR Council of Ministers also congratulated Bishop Dr Braun.

BRIEFS

WINTER GRAIN SOWING--Cooperative farmers and workers have thus far sowed winter barley, rye and wheat on more than 1.1 million hectares in the republic. Thus winter grain has been sowed on some 58 percent of the planned area. [Text] [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 5 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

JABLONSKI GREETS HUSAK ENROUTE TO MEXICO

ID251450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2330 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, sent a telegram in which he extended greetings to Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, while enroute to Mexico. In the telegram, he conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak and the fraternal Czech and Slovak people greetings and wishes for additional success in the all-round development of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT MEXICO CITY RECEPTION 26 OCTOBER

AU301925 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the reception given by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City on 26 October]

[Text] It is with great gratitude that I receive the high decoration kindly presented to me by you, Mr President. I regard it as proof of your particularly affectionate attitude toward my country and people. That is how your gesture will be understood and duly appreciated in Poland.

In thanking you for the invitation for an official visit to Mexico, I wish to express my joy at being able to study first hand the Mexican people's achievements. Through our presence in beautiful and hospitable Mexico, we want to demonstrate the great importance we attach to strengthening the friendly relations between our states and peoples. The similarity of the history of our struggles for independence and for national and social liberation, our common love of freedom and our efforts to secure the right to live in peace are the reasons for our people's profound reciprocal respect.

The ideals of Mexico's national heroes--Miguel Hidalgo, Jose Maria Morelos, Benito Juarez and Emiliano Zapata--are close to the hearts and minds of the Polish people.

The exploits of your social revolution, the importance of which reaches far beyond Mexico, are well known in our country.

Mexico has often supplied proof of its faithfulness to humanist ideals. In our country we have not forgotten that the Polish refugee children found refuge during World War II in Mexico--in Santa Rosa, Guanajuao.

Mexico's foreign policy has won praise for its consistent struggle for Mexico's full sovereignty and for its efforts to contribute to harmonious international cooperation. The words spoken by you, Mr President, at the 34th UN Session have taken deep root in our hearts: "We treat other people the way we want them to treat us." We have sensed the identity of our positions when you said that your country "wants solidarity with all the nations of the world, especially with those that are fighting for their freedom and that deserve and need it most." That statement is an echo of the thought included in your brilliant philosophic work that one person has no more right to live on this earth than another person.

Poland, which was the first country to put foward the idea of nuclear-free zones, has a particularly high appreciation of Mexico's contribution to the propagation of the idea of nuclear nonproliferation. Mr President, we share your concern for the future of energy throughout the world. As the world's ranking exporter and as an importer of oil, Poland is vitally interested in that problem. We are fully aware of its complicated nature and we know that future solutions will call for extensive preparatory work.

During World War II Poland suffered enormous losses. Every fifth citizen of our country perished in that war and we lost 40 percent of our national wealth. That is why Poland and its socialist allies are so active in helping to strengthen peace, security and the process of detente. The policy of detente has already produced positive results, especially in Europe, as attested to by the CSCE.

But peace is indivisible, and all the nations in the world should be able to take advantage of its benefits. That is why we want to make the process of detente universal and irreversible. The expansion of the infrastructure of peace helps that process.

We hope that Poland's declaration on educating socieites in the spirit of peace, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly, will become a crucial element of an atmosphere of trust among nations.

Promoting genuine disarmament is now of crucial importance, and that is why we welcome with satisfaction the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT II accord. We hope that the accord will be speedily ratified and implemented. I am convinced that it will exert a positive impact on other disarmament negotiations and that the good will demonstrated in them by the socialist countries and the good will shown recently in the initiatives submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supremem Soviet Presidium, will meet with a positive universal response.

The establishment of a just international economic order and the elimination of all features of colonialism and neocolonialism would also contribute to the infrastructure of peace.

This year the Polish People's Republic has celebrated the 35th anniversary of its establishment.

During those years important changes have been achieved in all spheres of our life, and that is why our country represents a considerable economic, scientific and cultural potential. We want to fully use it in order to strengthen peace and to promote the harmonious coexistence of all nations. We see the same purpose in the policy of your country, and that is why I want to emphatically stress that we attach great importance to the further development of our cooperation with Mexico and that we want to enrich it with new values for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of all mankind.

SZYDLAK ADDRESSES SEJM SESSION ON ENERGY

AU301940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Speech by Vice Premier Jan Szydlak at the 25 October Warsaw session of the SEJM: "The Government's Information On the Energy Situation and On the Action Program Concerning Energy"]

[Excerpts] Preparations for the Winter Season

Honorable house, efforts to properly prepare the energy sector for work in the coming 1979-80 winter and in 1980 constitute some of the basic measures adopted by the government to improve the energy situation.

A rapid and qualitatively reliable completion of this year's repair and overhaul campaign is an urgent problem at present. The repair and overhaul of energy installations developing power of over 18,000 megawatts, will be completed by the end of October. That will help improve the energy situation by reducing the volume of repairs and overhauls. Whereas the installations under repair on 15 October accounted for about 2,000 megawatts of power, in November they will account for about 300-400 megawatts. During their repair and overhaul many installations will be modernized by adapting them to the present fuel situation.

The preliminary plan for modernization and overhaul in 1980 involves installations that develop over 20,000 megawatts of power. The extensive scale of repairs and overhauls reflects the need to decisively improve the technical reliability of the installations used for energy production.

In order to effectively implement this work, it is necessary to rationally use both the present repair and overhaul potential of the energy sector and the knowledge and inventiveness of the workers of the plants taken over by the energy sector. The proper practical application of the industrial methods of plant repair and overhaul as well as a better coordination of the production and recycling of spare parts are issues of great importance.

Fuel supplies for the energy sector in the winter are a central issue. At present the stocks of coal in power stations amount to 4 million tons, 600,000 tons higher than the comparable period last year. The railroad and transportation workers will do their best to fully implement the coal transportation tasks.

In order to further improve the quality of the coal used by the energy sector we have introduced permanent cooperation between certain coal mines and power stations to insure that coal supplies are consistent with the technical requirements of large energy blocks. The system will be constantly improved by the ministers of mining, energy and transportation.

The stocks of lignite in the Turow and Adamow mines are large enought to guarantee regular supplies for power stations next winter and throughout 1980. But the situation of the Konin mine has been difficult for the past 2 years. Inadequate progress in removing the layers of earth has been responsible for the insufficient production of lignite and thus for the insufficient production of energy by the two power stations using Konin lignite. The resulting energy shortage is estimated at 600 megawatts. Because of that we have acted to close the gap by the supplies of bituminous coal from Silesia and of lignite from Turow. We expect that those supplies will enable the power stations in question to increase their energy production at the turn of 1979-80. In order to stabilize and extend the working periods of those power stations the government has decided to build a new coal mine--in Lubstow near Konin--at the cost of Z 8 billion so that the needs of the power stations in questions are fully met by 1981-82.

Propagating Rational Economic Management

In preparing for the energy peak in the fall and winter we have focused attention on the heating system. This year we will have commissioned installations producing about 1,300 large calories per hour, which will enable us to connect new apartments to the heating network.

We attach great importance to the task of providing uninterrupted service for the population. We are eliminating the errors of the design and construction of heating ducts and the defects in the functioning of the heating supply system. We are propagating the principles of the rational use of the sources of heating. The voivodes and city mayors have recently carried out control checks on the functioning of the heating system, on the provision of the necessary stocks of fuel and on the technical efficiency of the heating supply system in housing settlements and in individual buildings.

Bearing in mind the present shortage of energy at the peak periods of energy requirements, the need for preventing the uncontrolled consequences of energy blackouts over large areas of the country and the need for reducing economic losses to a minimum, we have drawn up a plan for instituting measures to regulate the shortages of energy. The plan has been coordinated with the ministers and local authorities concerned. It takes into account the necessary social and economic priorities regarding the supply of electric energy to the population and industry and responsibility for disseminating timely information for the benefit of users about the planned cuts in that supply. The system is aimed at protecting the most sensitive sectors and branches, such as agriculture, food production and the industries producing basic materials and goods for the people.

Not only the strict observance of the limits and restrictions on the use of energy, but also--perhaps above all--the organization of work and production in such a way as to achieve the best results under the new conditions are in the well-conceived interests of users and the economy.

Bearing in mind the economic and social conditions of the implementation of the plan in the last months of 1979, the PZPR Politburo has decided to increase the number of workless days by 2 days to 16 days. One day should be taken in November and the other in December this year. Ministers will consult with the relevant trade unions concerning this matter.

The 2 days should help the plants improve their stocks of materials necessary for production. The 2 extra workless days, combined with the other workless days planned for this year, should help reduce the economy's requirements for electric energy.

In our efforts to develop our energy base we are seeking to further tighten cooperation with our CEMA partners, particularly with the Soviet Union. In cooperation with the Soviet Union we will develop the power stations that will use new sources of energy, in particular nuclear energy. The process has been initiated by Poland's participation in the construction of a nuclear power station in the USSR, which will produce 1,000 megawatts of energy for our country. In Poland we are developing schemes for the production of installations for nuclear energy under the system of individual tasks allotted to CEMA countries.

Propagation of Habits of Energy Conservation

Honorable house, in a situation when access to energy sources is becoming increasingly more difficult and when the costs of energy production are rapidly increasing, the rationalization of energy consumption is mandatory. We are far behind in this respect as illustrated by examples from other countries. We use 30 percent more energy per national income unit than Britain and almost 3 times as much as France. What is more, although those countries are more wealthy than we are, the issue of energy conservation is regarded there as one of the most important economic and social questions.

The present tasks in the sphere of rationalizing the use of fuels and energy are not being consistently implemented in our country, and that is why the government has instructed the chief inspector of the energy economy to intensify control checks of the implementation of the conservation programs in force. The results of the general review of the energy economy carried out in the second quarter of this year show that large amounts of energy are wasted.

The review involved all the units of the socialized economy. Aside from immediate proposals, which are now being implemented, the review produced proposals for rationalization measures in 1981-85. The initial examination of those proposals indicates that in that period it will be possible to conserve fuels and energy equal to 29 million tons of bituminous coal.

Praise for Workers Militancy and Initiative

In view of the difficult conditions in which this year's tasks have to be implemented, the stand of industrial workers and technical and administrative cadres and their initiative and militancy in overcoming difficulties, including energy difficulties, deserve particular praise. We highly value that militancy because it is a basic guarantee of our progress.

In keeping with party policy, the government will continue to support the initiative and self-dependence of the workers class and will intensify control over the economic administration's efforts to implement the workers' suggestions and proposals.

However, as is usually the case in the periods of increased difficulties--we have such difficulties in our development--while the people generally continue with their efforts, some people, who are either dispirited or ill-willed, exaggerate our difficulties without doing anything to diminish them and, not infrequently, avoid reliably fulfilling their duties. They spread an atmosphere of helplessness, inertia and pessimism. In the interest of our entire community we must resolutely counter such attitudes.

For its part, the government will tighten its requirements vis-a-vis all the cadres of the state and economic administration and will be more resolute in improving its cadre policy in keeping with the principle that that the higher the post, the greater the requirements and the greater the responsibility toward the working people and the country.

PAP: GIEREK SPEAKS ON FACTORY SAFETY

LD270609 Warsaw PAP in English 2240 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek met today with representatives of the trade unions' labor protection service. The participants in the meeting recalled the traditions and achievements of labor protection in Poland. Over 200,000 social factory inspectors have direct, day-to-day supervision over working conditions.

The discussion included the key issues concerning work safety. This field requires fast and effective action and concentrating on the main dangers. This was said in the January resolution of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC.

Speaking to the participants in the meeting, Edward Gierek said, among others: "The work you are doing corresponds in full to the general direction of our activity to serve people. The priority of social tasks is the main assumption of the strategy for the development of the country, marked out by the party at the beginning of the present decade and consistently carried out. The visible progress in work safety in this period confirms the rightness of this policy, which was fully expressed in the guidelines for the 8th party congress".

"We have done a lot", wound up Edward Gierek, "to improve work safety. However, much remains to be done. In the present and next quinquennium we must continue to take great care to remove major dangers, create safe factory conditions, so that human life and health is protected successfully."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH MAYORS

LD271048 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct, PAP--The Polish Council of Ministers convened for a meeting with voivodes and city mayors today for routine evaluation of this year's tasks.

The platform for departure were the results attained in the national economy in three quarters of the current year, special regard being paid to recent months.

In accordance with the resolutions of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, the government chalked up the directions of activity and pointed to the issues which in the oncoming weeks should remain in the focus of attention of the (?central and) local state and economic administration of all levels to possibly best fulfill the 1979 plan and, simultaneously, to create favourable conditions to realizing the 1980 tasks. A great deal of attention was devoted to winter preparations of the economy, particularly in so neuralgic sectors as transportation, power industry and municipal economy.

It was agreed that a real improvement in management efficiency is the most important task of all.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION

LD302204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At its session today, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the state of the fall agricultural work. The potato gathering and the fodder root crops harvesting are already finished. The harvesting of sugar beet and corn is nearing completion. The favorable weather situation has enabled the harvesting this year of considerably more corn for silage and seed. Fall sowings are at an end as the weather conditions this year contributed to better soil preparation. Currently, the most urgent question is the further increase in fodder reserves for winter. In this connection it is essential to increase potato-steaming and also to make the remaining fodder into silage [word indistinct] of corn and sugar beet leaves. A further intensification of procurement of grain, milk and cattle for slaughter was recommended. The relatively good crops of potatoes, fruit and vegetables permit the amassing of proper winter reserves.

The PZPR Central Committee also examined a report on the implementation of the reform of the national education system. It was found that up to now preparations have created good foundations for the reform of the educational system. Of essential significance was the almost universal introduction of kindergarten education for 6 year-old children and a tangible improvement in the network and organizational structure of primary schools.

Over 50 percent of the teachers are university graduates and many of them are continuing their education. The level of the didactic and pedagogical work of schools has been improved. The role of [word indistinct] and work establishments in the educational process has increased.

The school year 1979/1980 is the second year of the introduction of the new curricula into the 10-grade universal school. Work is under way on the future model of vocational schools.

The Politburo recommended that continuation of work connected with the realization of educational reform, contiguous with consultations of those [words indistinct] with the interested circles of opinion.

It is essential to further improve didactic and upbringing work in all schools. The need to work out a program of modernization of school premises and equipment and [word indistinct] the construction of school buildings and a further improvement in the organization of student transport was stressed.

CEAUSESCU PROPOSES SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT REORGANIZATION

AU301646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Political Executive Committee discussed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals on increasing the SUF role in Romania's social and political life and improving its organization.

The Political Executive Committee highely assessed and fully endorsed the party secretary general's proposals, with the belief that their implementation will have a great political significance for developing socialist democracy and insuring all the people's active participation in consciously shaping their own communist future.

The Political Executive Committee decided that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals be published and that the SUF plenum adopt the necessary measures for their implementation, in order to insure a broader and more intensive participation of our workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia and all citizens, regardless of nationality, in carrying out the party-state domestic and foreign policy and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the communist system in Romania.

On increasing the SUF role in Romania's social and political life and improving its organization:

The profound changes that have occurred in Romania's social structure and social relations, as a result of the development of the forces of production and as an outcome of the successful development of the socialist construction, have determined the powerful growth of the consciousness of the broad people's masses and their conscious and ever more active participation in our country's political life. The new organizational framework attained through the creation of the working people's councils and through the institutionalization of general meetings as well as the national congresses held in recent years insure the broad participation of the working people in leading all socio-economic sectors and the entire society.

Our democratic system of organizing and running the public life powerfully demonstrates the superiority of our socialist democracy, which insures that the people freely shape their own destiny and communist future. As an expression of our people's unity and cohesion, all social, economic and mass organizations, creative unions, scientific units and religious cults are united within SUF. Likewise, SUF organizations were also established in villages. One must say, however, that this framework does not allow for the involvement of a number of working people's categories in political life. This is because many of the organizations and bodies included in the SUF are not political organizations.

In view of the continuous increase of the working people's political consciousness and taking into account their wishes and the need to insure their more active participation in political life, it is necessary to adopt appropriate organizational forms. In this respect, it is necessary to establish--within the SUF--SUF's own organizations, which can receive individual members from among citizens not belonging to the RCP. The SUF's own organizations will have to be established in villages, towns and residential districts as well as in enterprises and institutions. In communes, towns and municipalities, along with SUF councils it is necessary to set up committees of SUF organizations. Likewise, it is necessary to establish committees of SUF organizations both within county councils and within the SUF National Council.

In order to insure greater involvement of the masses in political life, including the young generation, it is necessary for each citizen over 18 years old to be able to become a member of a SUF organization. Members of the SUF organizations have the right to be elected to all levels of the leading committees; all SUF organizations will implement their activities under the guidance of party organizations.

The main task of the SUF organizations will be to insure the participation of their members in the country's entire political life. They will actively participate in discussing all laws and decisions submitted to all the people's discussion. These organizations will also discuss decisions taken by people's councils and the measures concerning the socioeconomic life and development of towns and villages. The SUF organizations will also participate in appointing deputy candidates for all categories of people's councils. Likewise, deputies in the people's councils will be also named in the future from among members of SUF organizations.

The committees of SUF organizations will carry out their activity within the SUF councils and will have representatives in these councils, including in the National Council [of the SUF]. In all their activity, the SUF organizations will observe the laws of the country and the decisions of the RCP, the leading political force of our socialist society. It is also necessary to initiate improvements in the organizations of SUF councils and in their leadership. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu makes the following proposals:

The chairman of the SUF communal and town council should be one of the secretaries or deputy secretaries of the respective party committee; in municipalities and counties, the chairman of the SUF council should be a secretary or a member of the respective party committee bureau; at a central level, the SUF chariman should be the RCP secretary general. At the same time, the position of executive chairman of the SUF National Council should be set established to manage current activities.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu considers these measures as necessary, in view of the greater scope of the activity of the SUF councils following the creation of their own organizations and in order to attain an efficient and continuous leadership of the common activity of mass and public organization.

The adoption of these measures will insure an organized framework for the participation of millions of working people and citizens in the political life of the Socialist Republic of Romania who are not RCP members and who are unswervingly implementing our party policy, which is in full accordance with all the people's vital interests. These organizational measures of expanding democracy in the country's political life are in full agreement with the new historic stage in Romania, the stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. They are an objective requirement of our all-round progress and of uniting and giving greater impetus to all the people's creative energies and capabilities, in order to insure the comprehensive progress of the fatherland.

These proposed measures are a new and telling expression of our socialist society's strength and of all the people's unflinching unity around the party. Through their adoption, we are raising our overall democratic system onto new and higher peaks and we are insuring the greater participation of the broad working people's masses, regardless of nationality, and of all the people in running the society, in consciously shaping a new, free, independent and prosperous life and in the great work of building socialism and communism in Romania. Thus, all our people's unity with the RCP will be increasingly asserted; our socialist system and the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland will be increasingly strengthened; and our advance toward progress and communist civilization will be accelerated.

AGERPRES ELABORATES ON SUF REORGANIZATION

AU310925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

["For Increasing the Role of the Socialist Unity Front in Romania's Social and Political Life and for Improving Its Organization"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/10/1979--This document signed by the general secretary of the party, president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, comprises, among other things, the proposal to set up within the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] its own organizations which should admit members from among the citizens who are not RCP members, a proposal falling within the orientation toward deepening the democratic character of the Romanian society, improving the organizational framework of the Socialist Unity Front, which rallies all social, economic and mass organizations, the creative artists' unions, scientific societies as well as the religious denominations, and aims at involving all categories of working people in the political activity. These organizations will function by villages, towns, districts as well as in enterprises and institutions. Committees of these organizations are suggested to be set up in communes, towns and municipalities, under the SUF councils. Also proposed is the foundation of committees of the SUF organizations both within the SUF country councils and within the SUF National Council.

For an ever wider participation of the masses in the political life, inclusive of the young generation, according to these proposals, any 18 year-old citizen can become a member of a SUF organization. The members of these organizations will have the right to be elected to the leading committees at all levels. All SUF organizations will carry on their activity under the guidance of the RCP organizations.

The main task of the SUF organizations will have to be to insure the participation of their members in the whole political life of the country. They will take active part in the debate of all laws and resolutions submitted for debate to the whole people. These organizations will also discuss the decisions of the people's councils, the measures regarding socioeconomic life and development of urban and rural localities. The SUF organizations will also participate in the putting forward of the nominations for the people's councils at all echelons. At the same time, from now on deputies to the people's councils will be designated also from among the SUF organizations.

The committees of the SUF organizations will carry on their activity within the councils of the Socialist Unity Front having their representatives in these councils, in the National Council included. The whole activity of the SUF organizations will be guided by the laws of the country and the RCP decisions.

The document also proposes some improvements in the organization of the councils of the Socialist Unity Front. In their leadership, as until now, the general secretary of the RCP will be the chairman of the Socialist Unity Front. At the same time, the office of executive chairman of the SUF National Council is suggested to be set up for leading the everyday activity.

The document also shows that the adoption of these measures is in harmony with the new historic stage of Romania and provides the organizational framework for the participation in the political life of the broadest masses of working people, irrespective of their nationality.

GUINEA-BISSAU STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT ARRIVES

AU302006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/10/1979--Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau arrived in Bucharest on October 30, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Victor Saude Maria, state commissioner for foreign affairs; Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner for agriculture and livestock; Mario Cabral, state commissioner for rural development, other officials.

DPRK CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOLLOWING VISIT

AU301313 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0725 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/10/1979--The Korean military delegation led by Lieutenant-General O Kuk-yol, chief of staff of the People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which visited Romania over October 23-28, left here. The guests saw round army units and schools, as well as cultural establishments and touristic spots in the Prahova, Brasov and Agres counties.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES COSTA RICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU301142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/10/1979--President Ceausescu received a message of friendship from the Costa Rican president. The message was handed over by Letician Chacon Jinesta, head of the Costa Rican parliamentary delegation, member of the Unity Party, vice president of the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica, who was received by the Romanian head of state in Bucharest, on October 29.

Thanking for the message, President Ceausescu asked that a cordial salute together with best wishes be conveyed to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

During the interview, they referred to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Costa Rica, stressing their favourable evolution. They also considered that there were fresh possibilities to raise the Romanian-Costa Rican collaboration and cooperation to an ever higher level.

The exchange of views on problems of the current political situation highlighted the necessity of building new-type and equitable relations among states, of eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, which should guarantee the more rapid progress of all states, of the lagging ones first of all. Also stressed was the importance of consolidating detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Latin America and worldwide, of efforts for adopting concrete measures to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

PROJECTS FOR INCREASING COAL PRODUCTION OUTLINED

AU302010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

["Romania: Arguments in Favor of Coal-Based Energy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/10/1979--Romania is one of the first countries, if not the first, that decided to reevaluate and restructure the national energy policy, reiterating the main economic role of coal.

Noteworthy in this context are the steady preoccupations for updating the existing mines, for investigating, discovering and capitalizing new underground and surface deposits. This made possible for the coal output to grow more than 12 fold from 1950 till now. Two years ago, Romania was ninth in the world coal consumption. Concurrently with the growth of coal output, projects were elaborated for the utilization of new natural solid resources such as bituminous shales and of other energy producing sources from the aeolian or geothermic to nuclear ones.

The draft directives of the Twelfth RCP Congress, now under public debate, stipulate wide expansion of activities to this end. Geological prospecting will be intensified for identifying and exploiting new preserves, for developing and updating the existing mines for stimulating and improving the building of mining equipment and installations.

Romania, that set herself to become self-sufficient in point of energy by the end of the next decade, is determined to turn out in 1990 at least 60 percent of the her energy output based on coal. At present, more than 60 percent of the energy output is obtained from hydrocarbons. Romania can attain this objective since she has important deposits of solid fuels of various qualities: From peat coal and schists to glace coal spread on extensive areas.

Coal can be found in Romania almost everywhere: in the Carpathians, in the Danube plain, in the Banat and Transylvania, under villages and big towns like Cluj-Napoca, Fagaras, Resita. Almost all prospectings showed that there are lignite seams at various depths on a very wide area: from Drobeta-Turnu Severin, in the south-west of the country, up to Putna, in the north-east. Lignite seams were also found under the capital, at a some 400 m depth.

The reserves of these deposits were scientifically appraised for the first time more than half a century ago. They amounted to over 2.2 thousand million tons. According to another, more complete evaluation made in the fourth decade showed that the reserves reached three thousand million tons, whereas according to present-day estimations their quantity is higher. The major conclusion of these investigations is that Romania has sufficient reserves of coal for a century's consumption. That is why special attention is paid to this important natural rich. It is provided for that the coal output would reach approximately 90 million tons before the end of the next five-year plan as to 56 million tons in 1980, out of which 75 million tons of lignite. The pit coal output for coke and semi-coke is to rise twofold as against 1979.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA--Official talks concluded in Jakarta between the Romanian Government economic delegation led by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, and Indonesian Government economic delegation led by Widjojo Nitisastro, minister of state for economic, financial and industrial affairs. An aide-memoire was signed concerning the development of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Indonesia. The document adopts stipulates concrete objectives of cooperation in the domains of fuel, energy, non-ferrous ores, rolling stock, land reclamation. The document also provides for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Indonesian commercial exchanges. The strengthening of the bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology was also covenanted. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU]

USSR'S V. NOVIKOV VISITS FOR PRODUCTION, INDUSTRY TALKS

30 October Arrival

LD301712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 30 (TANJUG)--Soviet Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman Vladimir Novikov arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Yugoslav Executive Council. Novikov will have talks with Yugoslav Executive Council Vice-President Gojko Ubiparip on questions of cooperation between the two countries in the production of machinery, especially for the purposes of power industry, up to 1985.

Talks With Ubiparip

LD302030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 30 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Gojko Ubiparip and Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Novikov started their talks in Belgrade today. The level attained in economic cooperation between the two countries was favourably assessed, and the interest of both sides in, and the realistic possibilities for the further development and comprehensive promotion of economic cooperation were reaffirmed in friendly discussions so far.

In today's talks, attention focused especially on the implementation of the current programmes for cooperation in machine-building industry and the hitherto preparations for cooperation in this field in the 1981-85 period.

The implementation of the inter-governmental agreement on Yugoslav deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants under construction in the Soviet Union in the current five-year period was also favourably assessed. The two sides also continued a discussion of their proposals for this cooperation in the coming period.

TANJUG REPORTS ON VISIT OF CPSU STUDY DELEGATION TO VOJVODINA

LD302200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, October 30 (TANJUG)--A communist Party of the Soviet Union study delegation today visited the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, one of Yugoslavia's two autonomous provinces.

The delegation members, headed by Pavel Smolskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Department for Organizational Party Work had talks with Mirjana Acketa and Miroslav Francuski, executive secretaries for the LCY Provincial Committee, and a group of social-political workers in the committee. Their talks focused on the direction of the league organizations, activity in implementing the congress decisions, the role of the League of Communists and the method of its activity in the system of socialist self-management, the strengthening of collective work and responsibilities, the development of democratic relations in the League of Communists and in society, and the ideological-political, organizational and cadre build-up of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

DELEGATION LED BY MARKOVIC RETURNS FROM USSR, MONGOLIA

LD310958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, returned from its visit to the USSR and Mongolia this morning. In his statement made on arrival at Surcin Airport, SFRY Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic assessed the visits to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia as very useful and pointed out the importance of parliamentary cooperation in international relations. At Surcin Airport President Markovic and members of the delegation were welcomed and greeted by Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Marko Kosin, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and by several other senior officials of the Federal Assembly and of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 6-9 NOVEMBER

LD310036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2307 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 30 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Huang Hua, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official and friendly three-day visit to Yugoslavia from November 6 to 9.

An official spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today told TANJUG's diplomatic editor that Vrhovec and Huang Hua will discuss current international problems, especially those of interest to the two countries.

Attention will also be devoted to the further development and promotion of the otherwise very comprehensive and successful cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese foreign minister's visit to Yugoslavia will be another contribution to the development of the two countries' friendly relations, sources here emphasize.

BORBA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA AFTER HOXHA'S SHKODER SPEECH

AU301748 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Reconstruction of Shkoder"]

[Text] It is with great satisfaction that we have received the news that in Shkoder a new settlement has been built in the district which was destroyed by the earthquake on 15 April this year. It is claimed that in 5 months housing has been provided in Shkoder for 100,000 people who lost their homes in the catastrophic earthquake which also hit our Montenegro at the same time. There is no doubt that this is a great success, especially in view of the fact that everything has been achieved by their own forces.

We have always rejoiced at the successes of the friendly Albanian people with whom we share, among other things, also some joint misfortunes caused, as we have seen, by the whim of natural elements, just as we jointly shed a great amount of our blood during the last war.

Speaking at the festive event held on that occasion in Shkoder, the highest leader of the neighboring country extended his sympathy to the Montenegrin people, just as the Yugoslav peoples have always regarded with sympathy all misfortunes of the neighboring Albanian people. Solidarity always has been and continues to be one of the greatest virtues in human and in international relations, a virtue which has a precious value in the relations between neighbors.

In Shkoder, Enver Hoxha said among other things: "We Albanians are living and will continue to live in friendship with the peoples throughout the world and, especially, with the neighboring peoples. The fact that the same misfortune befell the neighboring people of Montenegro and the Albanian popluation living in that republic has caused us great sorrow. We wish and hope that in that country, too, where we shed our blood together with the Yugoslav Partisans in the liberation struggle against the Nazi and Fascist occupiers, it will be the houses that have been destroyed that will be rebuilt before anything else and that this catastrophe will not cause the departure of our people for foreign countries...."

Considering that rebuilding destroyed houses is at times easier than rebuilding good relations--that is, understanding and mutual respect--it is necessary to accept this as well as some other allusions which are unjust and untrue. After all, the Albanians know how much construction is taking place in our country as well as other results achieved by the neighboring Yugoslavia.

Today it is essential for us to persevere in our policy of developing economic and other ties with Albania--wherever this is possible and mutually beneficial and wherever this is in the long-term interest of the peoples of our two countries--without any prejudices and with full respect for equality, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference and cooperation based on equality, as Tito stated in his message in Kosovo recently.

Hoxha's speech also sheds a little more light on Albania's present international position, which is very exposed to the spotlight of the world public. Foreign observers attach particular importance to the Albanian leader's resolute stand that he will never again link himself with any of the big powers as well as to nuances in his approach to Yugoslavia. Hoxha pointed out that except in the case of the USSR and the United States, with which no ties are possible, Albania will maintain normal state, trade and cultural relations with all other countries that wish to establish just relations.

Enver Hoxha provides for many possibilities to see certain openings in this an announcement. The emphatic statements that this year Albania will festively celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Josif Stalin will certainly also attract attention. Many will conclude on the basis of all this that a complete independence of orientation continues to be the primary concern of its leadership but that the country's position is being intensively examined and that the ways of rebuilding the relations with many of those countries which have a "just" attitude toward Albania are being investigated. But more time and a greater amount of good will and determination that needed for the reconstruction of Shkoder will obviously be required for this.

KURTOVIC RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD310958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference led by SAWPY President Todo Kurtovic returned to Belgrade today from a several-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front.

In his statement for the press at Surcin Airport, Kurtovic assessed the visit as useful. He said we have agreed that it is necessary and positive that to cooperate despite the differences that exist between us on specific questions.

The delegation was welcomed by Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; and by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY, was also in the welcoming party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

Djuranovic Welcome

LD292258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--J.B. Vieira, chief state commissioner of Guinea-Bissau, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country just after 2000 hours tonight. At Surcin Airport he was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

After the anthems of Guinea-Bissau and Yugoslavia were played and after the pioneers handed the distinguished guest some flowers, Vieira and Djuranovic inspected a Yugoslav People's Army guard of honor lined up in honor of the guest from Guinea-Bissau. Immediately afterward the distinguished guest drove to his residence.

29 October Dinner, Toasts

LD292338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 29 (TANJUG)--Relations between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau are based on the joint commitment to the policy of non-alignment, peace and progress, Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic set out this evening in his toast at a (?dinner) he offered in honour of Guinea-Bissau Chief State Commission Joao Bernardo Vieira. Vieira this evening arrived on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia.

We attach great importance to a comprehensive development of relations between our two countries, Djuranovic said. Djuranovic set out the need for further efforts in developing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau. Djuranovic recalled that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries "was forged during the heroic struggle for national liberation of the people of Guinea-Bissau, which Yugoslavia firmly supported".

Referring to the international situation, Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic said that external interferences in the internal affairs of other countries are increasingly in evidence as are instances of resort to the use of force and intervention. In this [context], the Yugoslav premier cited also the continuing armament race and other major world problems outstanding. Stressing the importance of the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana, the Yugoslav premier underlined that the conference reaffirmed "the strength [words indistinct] of the movement and reiterated that the policy of non-alignment is a strong support of the independence of a vast number of countries". Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic noted (?that) the non-aligned and developing countries must even more success [as received] fully continue the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order and added that this requires even broader cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries themselves.

Replying to the toast of President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, the chief state commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo Vieira, pointed out that good friendly relations bound his country and Yugoslavia. On paying tribute to Yugoslav President Tito, the creator of the idea of the policy of non-alignment, the distinguished guests emphasized that "the non-aligned policy is the the policy for which we opted because if [word indistinct] the continuation of Guinea-Bissau's struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and all forms of alien domination."

The party and the government of Guinea-Bissau continue the struggle on the basis of non-alignment [words indistinct] this was confirmed, Vieira stressed, at the 6th non-aligned summit conference in Havana, too, at which the original principles of non-alignment came to their full expression.

Further in his toast, the distinguished guest [words indistinct] liberation movements in Africa and the movement for the liberation of Timor, and said that his country would continue giving them full support.

The chief state commissioner paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the aid offered to his [word indistinct] during its liberation struggle and ever since, saying that this Yugoslav aid meant very much and today also meant very much for the further development of his country's material potentials, its economy, culture, public health, and technological development. Finally, he voiced his hope that such useful cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries would continue and be strengthened.

PRESIDENCY HEARS INFORMATION ON TITO'S UPCOMING VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD301343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Vice President Lazar Kolisevski, was held in Belgrade today.

The SFRY Presidency was acquainted with information on the forthcoming official friendly visit which Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the president of the LCY, will pay to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Presidency was acquainted with a report on the visit paid to the SFRY by Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy. It was noted with pleasure that the talks between the two presidents confirmed the firm resolve of the two neighboring countries on the basis of the attained high level of understanding and reciprocal trust to comprehensively strengthen Yugoslav-Italian relations on the principles of full equality and respect for mutual interests. It was stressed at this session that with this very positive development of good-neighborly relations, especially so in the wake of the Osimo accords, Yugoslavia and Italy are making a significant and concrete contribution to peace, security and all-round cooperation in the Mediterranean and in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The Presidency approved the report on the participation of a SFRY state-party delegation at the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, led by SFRY Presidency member Sergej Kraigher.

Other questions pertaining to Yugoslavia's international activity also were discussed at the session.

DRAGAN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 30 OCTOBER SPEECH

LD301442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Report on speech by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at the 30 October session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly]

[Text] Belgrade--The 1980 resolution must be as broad and as concrete an agreement as possible on all the subjects in the implementation of our joint economic policy, changes which have arisen on the basis of the principle of continued planning. This was stated at the beginning of his report by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Our approach to the preparation of the resolution requires that accompanying documents should be passed together with the resolution, and, what is even more important, that all basic acts, agreements, measures and regulations for the implementation of the 1980 resolution should be passed by the end of the year.

The past period has been characterized by intensive social processes in the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations with all the quests, problems and temporary delays and deviations. There is no doubt that the attained level of construction of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations, when viewed as a whole, had a favorable effect on the results attained during the economic operations, on the consolidation of political stability in our society and on the creation of a favorable social climate regarding a more successful solution of the problems and contradictions.

However, the institutionalization of the system has not been accompanied to the proper degree by the essential implementation of the new solutions pertaining to our system. The mechanisms and instruments of the functioning of the economic system and of the implementation of the agreed policy have not been worked out adequately enough, and inconsistencies and even opposition to the implementation of the solutions pertaining to our system are present in the social basis. A more detailed assessment of objective and subjective causes of this situation was also given by the LCY Central Committee at its last session. As is known, there have been delays in the adoption of some important laws pertaining to the system--on extended reproduction, system and social control of prices, compensation, and others--which has put serious obstacles in the way of the operation of the entire socioeconomic system. For present shortcomings and some delays in the development of self-management socioeconomic relations one could not only seek justification in the lack of the solutions pertaining to the system, because the new solutions pertaining to the system will not of themselves radically change the situation. For instance, in the area of problems concerning primary distribution and extended reproduction we still do not have legislation pertaining to the system, and many phenomena in fact run counter to the solutions inherent in our Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and in other valid legal enactments which, basically speaking, regulate these areas of socioeconomic relations. It is obvious that sufficiently resolute and coordinated action at all levels capable of giving life to new solutions pertaining to our system is lacking, Zvone Dragan stressed.

The problems during the past 5-year plan period, which we are pointing out, have had a tendency toward exacerbation, particularly this year. The high dynamics of growth, in conditions of an unfavorable economic situation, based on domestic demand and import impulses, have attained such a high level that the accompanying difficulties and negative trends cannot be overcome without difficulties.

The disparity between demand and supply and excessive consumption in relation to the earned income--or, rather, the excessive buoyancy in our country--has become, parallel with increasingly unfavorable international conditions, a powerful generator of inflation, the cause of intensified trade and balance of payments deficits for our country and of negative changes in overall reproduction. The inflation rate in 1979 will be about double that anticipated. The disparity between the planned deficit in our balance of payments and the actual one is even bigger, and qualitative factors of economic operations are declining, too.

Analyses show that the reasons for unfavorable developments can primarily be sought in the following:

--The powerful inertia of established economic structures and relations and in conditions of economic operations which are burdened by the vestiges of old things and which render difficult the functioning of the most important part of our system, which strengthen state intervention and the influence of other extra-economic factors and which weaken the material and self-management position of associated labor in social reproduction. The fact that efficiency in the solution of the problems and contradictions in our material and social development depends to a great extent on the intensity and efficiency of the transformation of socioeconomic relations is not adequately enough present. This is why much more creativity and ability is required--as is a greater degree of responsibility--for a genuine application of the practical solutions of the problems pertaining to our system, ranging from organizations of associated labor to state organs and sociopolitical organizations;

--Inadequate readiness, in all environments and at all levels of social organization, to give life to the policy of economic stabilization, in constant hesitation between the commitment with regard to agreed and adopted policy and the desire to preserve the acquired positions and to carry out unrealistic development and expenditure programs;

--In outside influences, intensified by the energy crisis, which result in the aggravation of conditions in international trade and which have an impact on the enhancement of the already present imbalance and disruptions in our country.

In these conditions the Federal Executive Council--acting either of its own accord or in conjunction with appropriate organs and organizations--enacted a number of measures in order to arrest or curb negative trends. We can already say that the measures have produced specific effects, although the most important results are expected only during the period ahead.

The basic results and negative tendencies of this year's development which we carry forward into the next year boil down, in Dragan's view, to the following:

Assessments show that economic growth in 1979 as a whole could be close to the expected level, or just above it. The social product could be up 7 percent, instead of 6 percent as envisaged by the resolution. Industrial production could register a 7-7.5 percent growth. However, the descending growth tendency could affect the decelerated growth during the first month of next year.

Positive encouragements, as a result of the current growth of agricultural production of 4-5 percent, could be expected from agricultural production.

Although the level of investments is above what has been anticipated, the envisaged investment policy is not being implemented.

Because of the increased cost of investment construction, fewer capacities than had been envisaged were built, with considerably higher investment resources, particularly in the sector of activities which are of special importance for the overall development of the country. A considerable number of uncompleted investment work involving a high level of overexpenditure is being carried forward into the new year.

The estimated transfer of the growth of retail prices to next year amounts to about 6 percent, and the emphatic pressure of the cost of production and an enhanced disproportion in primary distribution is expected, as is the exacerbation of the problems of unequal conditions of economic operations--in the broadest sense--which entail unjustified differences between individual branches and groups of industry regarding the conditions for the earning of income and for the implementation of the principle that the material position of the workers depends on their work contribution.

A sensitive problem--in addition to inflation--which will be carried forward into 1980, is the sector of economic relations with foreign countries and the attained level of the deficit of our balance of payments, and especially the deficit in our trade balance, which will have an adverse effect on overall economic trends at the beginning of next year. The increased cost of oil and of other raw materials and equipment will restrict our import possibilities and the ability to establish stronger links between our country's import possibilities and our export results.

The impact of the measures which the Federal Executive Council undertook in the course of the year--either acting within the ambit of its authority, or in conjunction with the executive councils of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces--is being carried forward into 1980. Their impact will also continue to be felt in the course of next year, particularly in the first half.

Efforts must be made to insure that the temporary administrative measures which have been undertaken, are replaced as soon as possible with more direct responsibility and solutions by basic protagonists of social reproduction, especially of associated labor, and with measures and actions taken by socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

This refers primarily to the sector of prices, to our economic relations with foreign countries, to the area of credit-monetary policy and to the policy in the area of extended reproduction which, certainly, is a great test and task for the system of socialist self-management. However, thanks to our political stability, we are capable of channeling the development processes, problems and contradictions in social reproduction in these directions, and resolving them in a manner characteristic of our system. The worst thing would be if inertia were to lead us to an increasing concentration of state intervention and to lesser and lesser responsibility of the basic protagonists of social reproduction within associated labor and to preventing objective economic laws from making their impact. A more consistent application and improvement of legislation pertaining to our system will compel self-management subjects to resolve development problems and tasks primarily of their own accord and together with the partners with whom they have income links, as against their being turned over, with their demands, to organs of sociopolitical communities and asking these organs to resolve the problems which they themselves have the right and duty to sort out.

Proceeding from the assessments of the implementation of the Yugoslav social plan for the period between 1976 and 1980 and bearing in mind the problems which we are encountering during our present development and the tendencies manifested in 1979, the Federal Executive Council suggests that economic policy and the direction of action in 1980 should be concentrated on two interdependent and reciprocally dependent directions of development:

--More intensive development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in entire social reproduction;

--A decisive change in the policy of stabilization to a realistically assessed policy of gradual control of the basic generators of inflation, coupled with the consolidation of the material basis of associated labor, particularly in material production.

The Federal Executive Council believes that in the implementation of these basic directions of economic policy in 1980 we must channel our joint activity into the following complexes of tasks, measures and actions:

A persistent and daily struggle has to be waged for the implementation of the solutions pertaining to our system which have already been passed and for the elaboration and application of the system coupled with enhanced responsibility at all levels, in the organs of the federation and in other sociopolitical communities, especially in the republics and provinces, and primarily within associated labor. The intensified development of self-management, of self-management socioeconomic relations and of the delegate system and the consolidation of responsibility and rights of associated labor must be adhered to in order to resolutely reduce the extent of administrative interventions. We must step up the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the situation in the federation, and at the same time reduce the overbearing role in the socioeconomic development of all sociopolitical communities. In order to achieve this, the commitments already accepted by virtue of agreements and accords have to be more consistently implemented. Both this resolution and the accompanying documents presuppose many self-management agreements and accords for which the republics and the provinces, together with the organs in the federation, as well as associated labor and its associations are responsible.

Work on the completion and application of the new socioeconomic system must be intensified in all spheres of social reproduction. However, bearing in mind the need for the more effective implementation of the economic policy in 1980 and the tasks in connection with the preparation and adoption of new medium-term plans, more resolute involvement will be necessary, particularly in the following spheres of the system and market trends:

First, in the area of the market and prices it will be necessary to create more satisfactory conditions for the broader application of market criteria in business decisionmaking by the organizations of associated labor, and self-management agreement-reaching by organizations of associated labor on the relationships of prices to income bases will also be necessary. The price policy should be based on criteria which, in accordance with our socioeconomic system, are basically clarified and determined in the proposed new system law. We should, without delay, also approach the working-out of relevant sublegal acts for the implementation of the future law on the foundations of the price system and the social control of prices and thereby, through the relevant mechanisms in the system, enable associated labor to apply the law's criteria as early as the end of the first half of next year, which will be possible on the condition that the law is adopted by the end of this year.

And so, Dragan believes, it is necessary to create the conditions for associated labor to influence more essentially and within the framework of mutual income links the formation of prices. Through the activities of associated labor within the framework of a more developed system of self-management negotiation and agreement-reaching and through selective measures by the sociopolitical communities, endeavours must be made to decelerate price rises and to establish within this context more harmonious relations in the sphere of prices.

We must control the basic sources of inflation, particularly domestic ones, in a more organized and effective manner. These run deep and have a very marked tendency toward rejuvenation. Next year we must slow down the present very unfavorable trends and gradually bring under control price movements, primarily through the gradual control of the causes of inflation.

We are very slowly and with difficulty coming to realize that more important achievements in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy cannot be attained without certain changes and sacrifices if we fail to work more and better and spend what we have produced more rationally. It is therefore impossible to realize the economic stabilization policy in production and the sphere of the economy and living and past labor without certain consequences and sacrifices in all phases and spheres of distribution and in all forms of consumption, both productive and nonproductive. The fact is that we are still spending as though nothing serious is happening in the world or at home and as though this does not have serious economic, social and political implications. The fundamental question of our subjective ability and genuine willingness at all levels is certainly that we should begin in practice to more successfully resist the basic sources of domestic inflation and to organize ourselves more effectively for defense against many external blows. If we fail to bring about a more important turn here, we will continue on the path toward the stimulation of high-quality economic activity and the development of income relations on the basis of the association of labor and means. With inflationary development we shall continue to stimulate short-term interests and to fuel various forms of particularlism, regionalism and other phenomena which are economically very harmful and at odds with our system of socialist self-management and its basic postulates.

The Federal Executive Council holds the view that a real growth rate in social production of about 5 percent, as proposed in the draft resolution, can in the present conditions be categorized as a relatively dynamic development rate, particularly if one bears in mind that more developed countries are counting on a growth rate of 2 to 3 percent at the most, that Eastern European countries are counting on a growth rate of about 5 percent and developing countries, which do not produce oil, on up to 5 percent at the most. The assessments of world economic trends in 1980 direct us toward particular caution and the most realistic forecasts possible. According to forecasts, developed countries should enter one of the most difficult of the economic years, in which they have been achieving a low growth rate with double-figure inflation, and all in circumstances when negative trends in the world economy are continuing and when the structural crisis in industrial countries and between them and the developing countries is deepening. Our need for a higher growth rate in order to more rapidly solve many problems in our economic structure and employment is clearly justified, but analyses convince us that many objective conditions and subjective weaknesses make this impossible. In future analyses, we must more realistically assess market trends in the country and the international market and all the factors in the sphere of demand and supply which affect the real growth of the social product and inflation. We should also realistically assess the tendencies toward declaration in the growth rate of industrial production, which will carry over into next year, so as not to further intensify the deceleration.

Next year, the situation in the energy sphere will be exceptionally difficult and in many respects still uncertain. In the social plan for Yugoslavia we have determined a policy for the development of energy which should be based primarily on the exploitation of domestic sources of energy, the reduction of dependence on imports and the placing of value on all potential energy sources.

However, in view of the fact that the relevant measures and activities are not being undertaken, this policy is not being realized in accordance with the planned forecasts, with the result that dependence on imports is continuing to increase. Bearing this in mind, and also the measures which we have undertaken during the course of this year, in the coming year we must orientate ourselves more resolutely toward the realization of this policy, that is, the rationalization of production, consumption and saving of all forms of energy. Only with extreme effort in production and through economies can we insure a quantity of energy which will not to any considerable extent hinder production and supplies to the population in the critical months, Dragan stressed.

For this reason, one of the main tasks in the realization of the energy policy next year will be the replacement of imported energy by domestic energy wherever this is possible. The process of our more permanent orientation to the exploitation of domestic sources of energy, primarily coal, and toward more intensified prospecting for oil and natural gas as well as research into new forms of energy will thereby be accelerated.

In recent years, the agroindustrial complex has made a considerable contribution to efforts in establishing the more stable development of our economy. Our country has freed itself of the need to import sugar, oil and wheat--with the exception of this year--with the result that considerable foreign currency means have been able to be used for other purposes. The exception to this was 1978, when a large shortfall in the production of maize brought about a great increase in animal feed prices and cattle products. In addition to this, it was necessary to give over considerable means to the import of maize. This year's harvest of the main agricultural cultures--with the exception of wheat--will make possible good conditions for supply and stability in the food market next year. The good maize harvest will mean the reintroduction of elements of stabilization into the development of the cattle-breeding complex. All this will positively effect the stabilization of the general economic trends.

This year, at least 1.7 million hectares of wheat must be sown so as to insure a production in 1980 of at least 5.7 million tons of wheat and thereby meet the needs for bread grain and increase reserves. Maize should be sown over about 2 million hectares. Such a level of production could create the necessary reserves of maize for several years.

Agriculture could thereby contribute essentially to the stability of economic and social trends and affect the quality of economic and social development. For this reason, this orientation must receive full endorsement in the economic policy measures for next year.

It is the assessment of the Federal Executive Council that housing construction and building, that is, the increase of capacities for the production of basic materials for housing construction--cement, brick products, thermoinsulation materials--must be considerably expanded in 1980. To this end the conditions must be created for the greater involvement of individual means in the solving of accommodation problems. An important task of the medium-range plan will thereby be more successfully realized, and the favorable direct and indirect effect of housing construction on employment and production, the use of domestic resources, the structure of the population's spending, and so on, is sufficiently well-known. This will be an important material stimulus to the self-management transformation of socioeconomic relations in the sphere of the construction and exploitation of apartments.

Small-scale economic enterprises--as complementary production capacities and particularly flexible capacities, with relatively small investments and the involvement of personal means and means of those people returning from work abroad--should, given more favorable credit and a more stimulative tax policy, contribute more considerably toward the increase in supply and the reduction of the great deficit in services for citizens and toward solving the employment problem.

One of the most important strengthening factors in the self-management position of associated labor is the strengthening of its accumulative capacity.

Through the promotion of production, the rationalization of consumption and the relevant distribution policy, we must therefore insure that general and joint consumption--bearing in mind their specific characteristics--increase more slowly than the growth of income or social production and that overall personal incomes increase at a rate which is 3 percent below the increase of realized income, so that personal incomes increases more slowly than the productivity of labor.

In the coming year, balance of payments' problems will appear in the federation budget, that is, in financing commitments at the level of the federation. The constant, accelerating, inflation-caused growth of the nominal social product and national income, on the basis of which the greatest part of our commitments are formed, has led to very great commitments for the federation budget which will not be able to be fulfilled in 1980.

Through the implementation of the agreed measures for stimulating development and through the intensification of the process of the association of labor and means in organizations of associated labor in the economically more developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the realization of the policy of faster development for the economically insufficiently developed republics and fastest development for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be continued.

A serious problem which will carry over into next year is the lagging-behind of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in economic development. This will demand additional efforts and the creation of social conditions for the faster inclusion of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the economic trends of the country--the inclusion, for example, of individual organizations of associated labor from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in large production-transport systems. To this end, with a special agreement between the republics and the autonomous provinces and in the context of the system for stimulating the faster development of Kosovo during the period 1981-85, a program will be drawn up for the accelerated development for Kosovo, in which the possibilities will be dealt with of exploiting the natural, cadre, human and other resources of Kosovo, and its economy will be directed toward the greater diversification of its production structure and the association of labor and means between the organizations of associated labor from the territory of Kosovo and organizations of associated labor from other parts of the country. In a special agreement, the republics and autonomous provinces will undertake commitments to construct individual plants on the basis of the association of labor and means in order to bring about the faster development of Kosovo.

The recent visit by Comrade Tito to Kosovo provided a stimulus to the internal forces in the province in the more intense realization of the faster-development policy and enhanced the responsibility of other factors in the country for more organized and effective work in the realization of these top-priority joint obligations, Dragan stressed.

Among the tasks which are being carried over into 1980 and the coming years and which will have a considerable effect on production and distribution, and also the balance of payments, is the elimination of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. With efforts by the entire Yugoslav community, activity will be intensified in the reconstruction and construction of the stricken area in order to create the conditions for housing the population and for normal functioning of social activities and to make good and modernize the majority of the economic capacities. By the end of this year, system solutions will be adopted which will enable the reconstruction and construction of plants in the stricken area and the continued inflow of means for this purpose. In the material-financial balances of payments in the federation, this fact, and particularly the guaranteeing of essential building and other material, should be taken into account in the republics and provinces.

There is no doubt, Dragan stressed, that the year which is ending and the one which we shall soon enter are far more complex than the previous 3 years in this medium-term period. For this reason, we must assess the situation and trends as realistically as possible, select those tasks which are essential, better organize ourselves in the implementation of the agreed frameworks and tasks in economic policy and more successfully oppose the heightened contradictions and fundamental development problems.

There is no other possibility for us. The year 1980 will be a great challenge and trial for us to show in such a situation--and particularly in such a situation--all the advantages of our system of socialist self-management.

From the proposed documents and analyses and from this report it clearly follows that next year we will not be in the position to determine to our best advantage certain goals and tasks in view of our development needs, for we must also seek certain solutions which are necessary and possible and which demand the maximum involvement by all sociopolitical factors.

The joint adoption of measures and acts for the implementation of the agreed bases of economic policy in 1980 demands particular efforts at this moment in accelerating the process of mutual negotiation and self-management agreement-reaching in order to realize the goals and tasks of the social plan for Yugoslavia in 1980, Zvone Dragan said, concluding his report.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES HOLDS SESSION

LD301820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly today heard the report by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [SIV], in connection with the opening of the discussion on the draft resolution on the implementation of our country's social plan in 1980. Chaired by Zoran Polic, the chamber adopted conclusions on the further work on this document.

The SIV submitted to the SFRY Assembly the draft resolution with accompanying documents. The draft of these documents, it was decided, will be forwarded to republican and provincial assemblies with the proposal that they should submit their positions on them to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces by the end of November, or by 5 December this year at the latest, so that the work on the final elaboration of the resolution can be carried out. The draft resolution and other analytical materials will also be forwarded to the LCY Presidency, to the SAWPY Federal Conference, to the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions and to the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

Nikola Filipovic, acting chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Community of Yugoslav Railways, spoke today at the chamber session about the functioning of rail transport as a unified technical-technological system. Imer Pulja, federal secretary for the market and for general economic matters, spoke about the functioning of the Unified Yugoslav Market.

The chamber charged the SIV to prepare by mid-November a new analysis on the implementation and on the effect which the supplementary measures taken in July and August are having on the realization of the economic policy agreed for this year. Moric Romano (Macedonia), the rapporteur of the Committee for Planning and Development, said that this analysis had failed to give an aswer to several concrete conclusions adopted in this assembly house some time ago. Besides, they do not show the activity and the economic policy measures undertaken during this period at the federal, republican and provincial level to have been in keeping with the policy of economic stabilization.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted conclusions in connection with the discussion of an analysis on the functioning of the Unified Yugoslav Market which stresses that the open nature of the Unified Yugoslav Market is an essential condition to secure the equality of the working people and organizations of associated labor in the discharge of their activity, earning of income, rational distribution of labor and more harmonious and efficient development of production forces. The chamber noted that manifestations of the shutting-in of the market were still present, and that recently they had been increasingly frequent, which was at odds with the foundations of the socio-economic order in the country and with the implementations of the objectives and tasks of further economic development. It has been assessed that the manifestations of the shutting-in and of disintegration of the Unified Yugoslav Market are primarily the result of divergencies in the implementation of the new socioeconomic relations, disparity of the economic position of branches and groups of the economy and of the slow evolution of the process of pooling labor and resources. The conclusions also note that the reasons behind the violations of the Unified Yugoslav Market lie in the disparity between supply and demand, in specific shortcomings of the current economic policy and in inadequate activity of subjective factors in the implementation of ideological foundations for the further development of the Unified Yugoslav Market established by the documents of the 11th LCY Congress, by the SFRY Constitution, by the Laws on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to our system.

The new relations still come up against many obstacles of a subjective and objective nature. There still prevails the practice of making decisions on income and accumulation outside organs of associated labor, which slows down the process of self-management planning and of pooling labor and resources on income-based relations. It is essential to more quickly implement the policy of linking production and consumer centers.

In order to further develop the Unified Yugoslav Market and to overcome the negative manifestations in this area all social subjects, ranging from organizations of associated labor to the federation, must undertake measures and actions for which they are responsible on the basis of existing regulations, say the conclusions. Legal and other solutions regulating the relations in this area will be reexamined and, if necessary, changes to, or adoption of, new regulations will be proposed. Organizations of associated labor and their self-management organs, especially organs of workers' control, are important factors in the elimination of the reasons which are responsible for the manifestations of the shutting-in of the market. Likewise, significant responsibility is borne by the organs of all the sociopolitical communities, concerned with matters related to the protection of the functioning of the Unified Yugoslav Market, say the chamber's conclusions.

On behalf of the Committee for Market and Prices, delegate Negre Novakovski (Macedonia) briefed the other delegates on the committee's stands on the discussion held in connection with the analysis on the functioning of the Unified Yugoslav Market.

Speaking of the development of highway traffic during the first 3 years of the medium-term plan, Ante Zelic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, said that the general state of the transport network, especially of the rail and road infrastructure, its technical-technological level and the situation with regard to transport capacities, was lagging behind the rate of economic development.

Although the physical volume of transport services in the postwar period was in a constant ascent, under the influence of general developments in production, consumption and international commodity exchange, the present circumstances have confirmed that because of its lack of development, technical equipment and obsolete organization of work, transport requirements of the economy and of our society and that its technological and technical levels have not insured rational, efficient and good quality services.

On the basis of the present trends of the volume of freight and of the forecast up to the end of this plan period, it is expected that the average annual rate of growth of the physical volume of public transport as a whole will be around 6.4 percent, instead of the 7.5 percent increase planned for the current 5-year period.

In view of this decline in the volume of work, the planned rate of growth in the international transport of goods, particularly in transit, will not be implemented. This is not a result only of specific unfavorable developments in the international commodity exchange, but of inadequate technological links and of the inability of our transport system to fully carry out transit within the transport chain.

Zelic pointed out the decline in the share of domestic means of transport in carrying Yugoslav foreign trade goods, particularly in sea transport, so much so that despite certain stimulative measures passed by the Federal Executive Council, our ships' share in this transport dropped from 42 percent in 1975 to about 30 percent in 1978. The redistribution of the freight between rail and public road transport continues.

The volume of goods transported by rail amounts to about 85 million tons, and 120 million tons is transported by public road, while transport in the social sector for one's own requirements amounts to over 700 million tons of goods. The private sector transports about 80 million tons of goods. This shows that the problem is not only in the relationship in the transport market between the railways and public road transport, but that it expresses itself more conspicuously in the relationship between public transport as a whole and the transport for one's own requirements in the social and public transport.

The present investment dynamics in the transport area, particularly in the long-distance one, have fallen behind considerably because, despite a more lively investment activity in 1978, during the past 3 years only about 50 percent of the total investments and about 36 percent of the investments envisaged for long-distance transport have been realized.

In view of this, the transport and traffic share in the overall economic investments amounted to only over 17 percent, instead of the planned 20 percent, said Ante Zelic.

In their discussion today the delegates also examined the report on the functioning of rail transport as a technical-technological unified system. This was referred to in his introductory report by Nikola Filipovic, acting chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Community of Yugoslav Railways.

A start has been made, although a faily slow one, with the modernization of our railways for bigger, better quality and safer transport, Filipovic stressed among other things. Although the railways, especially in view of energy difficulties, have an increasingly important role to play in making transport cheaper, the fact must not be lost sight of that transport costs in our country are twice as high as in Europe, which is primarily the consequence of a nonrational development of transport for one's own requirements, only 30 percent of whose capacities are used.

A dialog has been opened with road, sea and river transport firms, ports and hauling firms to insure a better quality "door to door" transport service. Significant efforts have been made to improve and step up transport, so much so that last year useful work on the railways was increased by 5 percent and this year by 11 percent. These results, said Nikola Filipovic, would no doubt be better except for the delays in the implementation of the agreed activity and the lack of coordination in railway development. Despite significant efforts, these things are still unavailable in adequate measure, and the railways "suffer" from a number of shortcomings. The turnover in railway freight cars in worse than 10 years ago, and some trains get later and later. On the average we use 15,000 to 20,000 foreign freight cars, for which we pay about 800 million dinars in foreign currency. However, despite the appeals made by railway people, the freight cars are not unloaded in the afternoon, or on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, which renders the already inadequate supply of freight cars for the economy even worse. This is why all the measures envisaged in social agreements must be implemented as consistently as possible, and why, at the same time, all difficulties and shortcomings must be eliminated with more responsibility, business sense and income and market conduct, and why better-quality and bigger transport has to be fought for. Of course, in this respect the economic organizations served by the railways should involve themselves more. At the same time, formation of federations of self-management interest communities for rail transport, the transformation of the Community of Yugoslav Railways, and the adoption of a unified and standardized program for freight cars, which are being delayed for no proper reason, should be speeded up.

Speaking about the plans for the development of railways in the next 5-year period, Nikola Filipovic stressed that rail transport should be modernized to enable it to carry 6 to 8 percent more freight annually and about 5 percent more passengers than now. Priority should be given in modernization to the main lines, which carry about 70 percent of total traffic. This means, among other things, that these lines should be made capable of coping with speeds of 160 km per hour and also that their electrification should be completed, permanent installations built, modern signaling and other safety apparatus installed, rolling stock renewed and modernized, and railway yards built.

A significant place should also be given in the next medium-term period to the integration of transport, which is one of the main prerequisities for better and cheaper transport. Here a far greater degree of synchronization between various transport branches is indispensable. Owing to this the plan provides for the building of assembly centers, which presupposes division of labor between rail and road transport.

In the conclusions which the chamber adopted in this connection, stress is laid on the need for the fullest and most consistent carrying out of the social agreements on Yugoslavia's transport policy, on the economic and other measures which will insure normal conditions of economic activity in the field of rail transport and on the basic elements of the country's social plan for the development of Yugoslav railways during this medium-term period.

During the remainder of the session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a number of legal texts concerning the ratification of international agreements. These are: the law on the ratification of the agreement between Yugoslavia and Romania on recognition of parity of educational documents; the law on the ratification of the agreement between Yugoslavia and the GDR on reciprocal recognition of school certificates, high school institutions' diplomas and academic degrees and titles conferred in the two states; the law on the ratification of the agreement on the recognition of educational certificates, diplomas and academic degrees between Yugoslavia and Libya; and the law on parity in the university sphere between Yugoslavia and Austria.

After hearing a report by its vice president, Dusan Sekic, the chamber today established its program of work for 1980 and accepted the proposal to elect Ivo Senjanovic, delegate from Croatia in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, as the new chairman of the Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments.

POLITIKA REPORTS CRITICISM OF MUSLIM CLERGY STATEMENTS

AU301700 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[M. Duric report]

[Text] The people of the Porice settlement of Bugojno have denounced the nationalist and chauvinistic utterances of two religious officials: Husein Djozo, responsible editor of PREPOROD, and Hamidija Jusufspahic, mufti of Belgrade.

What happened in the past few days? What made the people of this place react sharply? What is in the conclusions adopted at the meeting the night before last of the local conference of the SAWP and the local community?

The conclusions adopted at the meeting explain why the utterances of the two religious officials have been called extremely unacceptable, why they were most energetically rejected and why it is believed that they constituted a gross attack on brotherhood and unity, the community and everything that has been achieved on the basis of these values. A pamphlet with the conclusions will be distributed to each of about 500 households of the Porice local community, which is situated on the outskirts of Bugojno along the road to Kupres.

The incident took place on 23 September this year during the opening of a mosque on the territory of this local community. The people of the region could not accept those parts of Husein Djozo's and Hamdija Jusufspahic's utterances which had little to do with religion and most with politics. More concretely, they attacked brotherhood and unity and assaulted socialist community.

Teacher Semin Alibegovic states that the faithful impatiently waited for the opening of a mosque, which has never existed in this local community either before the war or during the war, and has been built now, in Tito's Yugoslavia, which speaks of the full freedom of religion in our country.

"But when Husein Djozo began to address the meeting with 'brother Muslims,' I was surprised," the teacher says. "It has always been clear to me, as to all of us, what this appeal to 'brother Muslims' or 'brother Croats' or 'brother Serbs' means."

Husein Djozo in addition particularly stressed that the Muslims in Yugoslavia and in the world are now at a historic juncture due to the beginning of the Islam's 15th century.

The way in which the attitude toward our present reality was expressed could easily be recognized in the words of Belgrade Mufti Jusufspahic and among other things in his musing about "Parergon" by Dervis Susic.

The gathering of the local community, which unanimously denounced the utterances of the two religious officials, was also addressed by Mustafa Nurkic, imam of the Bugojno mosque and a delegate to the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Bugojno imam expressed his dissatisfaction with the utterances and the expressions of opinions by some religious officials. "Here I am both as a citizen and a delegate, a faithful and a religious official, and I want to say that brotherhood and unity is our greatest sacred thing. It was forged in the blood of 1.7 million victims and he who does not find this sacred has no place either here or anywhere else," Imam Mustafa Nurkic said.

It is obvious that some members of various confessions--this time they were Husein Djozo and Hamdija Jusufspahic--try to manipulate religion and the faithful instead of dealing with religious affairs. Writing about this yesterday, OSLOBODJENJE said that one should not be surprised when one hears about Husein Djozo and his utterances at Porice near Bugojno, for this is not the first time for him. "One could even say that this is logical considering the fact that Husein Djozo during the war openly collaborated with the occupiers and the traitors of the interests of the Muslim and all other peoples and nationalities of our country." He was an active military imam in the SS fascist troops, because of which he was tried after the war.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY INFORMED ON TASKS IN KOSOVO

AU301523 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Discussing at its session today the starting foundations for further activities in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in housing and communal activities, the Serbian Presidency concluded that an unsettled situation, insufficient organization and slowness and inefficiency in housing construction have been apparent in this sphere for a number of years now. Supporting the starting foundations for future policy in the sphere, the Presidency assessed that the solution of the housing problem of a large number of those people who are without housing represents a primary class and political question.

The Presidency also expressed itself in favor of organizing, long-term planning and training of cadres for work in the field of foreign relations as well as in favor of respecting the criteria for the selection of those cadres. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, informed the Presidency on the tasks of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a result of the recent visit of President Tito to Kosovo.